THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THE USUAL crop of surmises and random guesses has now been set at rest. It has been definitely settled that Lord Reay is to be Sir James Fergusson's successor to the Bombay *Musnud*.

REUTER TELLS us that an attempt was made last Saturday night to blow up London Bridge by means of dynamite. The charge evidently was not large enough for the purpose but its explosion caused a considerable damage to property in the vicinity, but happily no lives were lost.

THE TIMES OF INDIA has received news from an independent gentleman accompanying the Boundary Commission as to the nature of the feeling which subsists, between the British and the Russian Commissioners. The correspondent says that Russia's indifference about the frontier delimitation affair is obvious from the coldness with which its officers are viewing the matter. As to the sincerity of the wily Bear, he says, they anticipated Sir Peter Lumsden's desire to occupy Pul-i-Khatun by garrisoning it before his arrival, and that General Kornaroff did not visit General Lumsden on the plea that he was going to Merv, but that was all a hoax. It is said that the Russians are very uneasy about the Turcomans, and, the Afghans say that the latter have also become very restless for the Russians. All this tardiness on the part of Russia in sending her Commissioners, the correspondent explains, is a mere pretext for gaining time, since all important men excepting the nominal Commission have already come to the spot. We have all along maintained that Russia should never be trusted, and that, while expressing the extreme friendship towards England, it is stealthily making onward marches towards the gates of Herat and of India. From what the correspondent says of Russia's coolness in fixing the limits of its Central Asian territories and its eagerness for new possessions we are led to think that no faith could be put on Russia even if it were to accept the verdict which the Commissioners may give.

OUR READERS are perhaps aware that during his return from the celebrated but disastrous Russian campaign, Napoleon Bonaparte had, to protect his soldiers from the severity of the weather, erected portable wooden houses which much hampered his progress. A native of Madras of our days, has invented and taken out a patent for, "a self-moving Bungalow without masonry foundations." We would wish the celebrated General had flourished a little later on to take advantage of the invention. But we should like in the first instance to know the elements of the "self-moving" business before we speculate about it. The poet who proposed to build a flight of steps to heaven forgot to calculate the duration of human life and the time it would take to ascend the steps.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor, from his place in the Bengal Legislative Council, has told us that two new Bills, one for the registration of tenures in land and the other for the reorganisation of the ancient system of village accountants, the Patwaris and Canongoes of the old Regulations, will be introduced into his Council this Session. The idea is a capital one, though not new. It was William the Conqueror who designed the Domesday Book for Great Britain, and Mr. Rivers Thompson reproduces it for the Greater Britain *i. e.* Bengal, Behar and Orissa. It has the merit, besides, which its prototype had not, of being highly productive of revenue. Litigation will increase enormously and the stamp revenue will multiply in a mathematical ratio. For the next thirty years the people may groan under endless litigation but the Provincial Revenue will thrive enormously, and what more could a paternal Government desire?

ADVICES FROM CHINA bring us news that the Celestials are all astir, and that grand preparations are being made for the defence of Pekin. Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of China has taken 45 German soldiers into her service for drilling and training her raw levies. English Engineers also have been employed to lay tramway lines to connect all the ports on the Yangtze river. Arms and ammunition are pouring from the north in large quantities. The Chinese will erelong attempt to raise the blockade of Formosa. It is said, the Empress will not hearken to any proposals of peace so long as the French demand to hold Formosa for a term of years will not be given up.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION will take up their winter-quarters at Charshambar, a place identified with Hamber as found in the Surveyor General's map of Turkistan.

TUESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

A CONTEMPORARY tells us that Captain W. P. Walshe has resigned his post as Honorary Treasurer of the Education Society of Bombay for the cruel manner in which the girls at the Society's schools are caned. The maxim 'spare the rod and spoil the child,' may be good in its way, but we do not bow to its authority and revolt at the idea of girls being whipped. The resignation of Captain Walshe will, we hope, attract the attention of the Bombay public to the scandal.

WE HAVE BEEN favoured with a copy of the Third Annual Report of the Paschim-Dacca-Hitakari-Sabha. We are glad to find in the Report that the promoters of the institution have not only encouraged female education, but have also distributed alms and medicine among the destitute widows and the stricken-down males and females of West Dacca. This is really good work, and we wish the *Sabha* all success.

IF THIS sort of thing is kept up, Chemistry will be the most repulsive science on the face of the earth—A report "of the *Berliner Chemische Gesellschaft* contains a note on the production of tetramethyldiamidodiphenylmethon and naphthyldimethylamidophenylsulphon. If the latter is heated with nitric acid, pentanitrodimethylanilin and nitronaphthalin sulphite are produced.

A MEDICAL WRITER has asserted that "physic is the act of amusing the patient, while nature cures the disease." All this may be true, but on our part we must confess, that our taste must be considerably changed before we can think of a patient amusing himself with a dose of Caster-oil or a dose of Quinine mixture.

WE QUOTE the following from the *Pioneer*:—"The most difficult and interesting problem of Lord Dufferin's time, however, will be that which lies underneath all others in this country,—the reconciling of foreign rule with the development of a spirit of enlightenment; and the necessities of our own position with the free exercise of civic rights by the people of India. If those are right who assert that India is entering into a new and critical phase of evolution, it will probably be in Lord Dufferin's power materially to assist or to obstruct it. He starts with the great advantage of enjoying the fullest confidence of his countrymen; that of the natives he has yet to acquire. The sagacity, the fairness of spirit, the kindliness of disposition, and the generous sympathy with the weaker which have distinguished Lord Dufferin throughout his career will greatly assist him in understanding the desires and the aims of the native section of the community. His unquestioned patriotism, the years of varied and invaluable experience which have brought him to this present time of life, and his exceeding charm of personal manner, will enable him to ascertain the best methods of reconciling conflicting interests, to restrain the rancour of race antipathy, and to establish, it may be hoped, such a *modus vivendi* between recently contending parties, as shall facilitate the progress of either and harmonise their respective aims." This is wholesome advice. We are glad that the eyes of our contemporary, which from the introduction of the unfortunate Ilbert Bill into the Council of Lord Ripon, were closed against his land of promise, have at last been opened to the injury the rancorous spirit of hostitily displayed by him and his countrymen towards the children of the soil, has worked and is still working in the land to the detriment of both parties. A new *regime* has commenced, and we hope with our contemporary that with it the old state of feelings of amity between the governors and the governed will be restored.

WE ARE SORRY to see the bad taste displayed by our Allahabad contemporary in giving publicity to some stupid answers made by some of the examinees at a university examination. Such quotations only show the spirit in which they are cited. If it is a fault to commit mistakes in writing in a foreign language, we can publish worse compositions and foolish answers of grown-up men by thousands which would shame the 'gems' which our friend has chosen to cull from the answer papers of some truants, but if we did so our contemporary would denounce us for race-hatred. While such spirit of carping at native failings is rampant it is vain to counsel the new Viceroy to patch up the breach of ill-feeling now prevailing in the country.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

THE INDIAN WITNESS, in a recent issue, has, while commenting upon a theft committed by a Native Christian, indulged in a sweeping tirade against the Indians as being habitually addicted to lying. We hope our friend remembers the answer of the Frenchman when he was asked who were the greatest of liars. We would have met the accusation with contemptuous silence, but for its coming from a quarter which takes especial pride in truthfulness. We would remind our contemporary of the scriptural text which reads "Ye shall be clear."

THE KING of the Sandwich Islands, having searched nearly half the world for a batch of 1,000 immigrants to bring under cultivation a part of his dominion, has at last struck a bargain with Japan. The conditions seem to be more liberal than are generally conceded by ordinary planters. The contracts will hold good for three years, and the immigrants will be provided with comfortable lodgings, food and wages. The king could have saved himself all this trouble if he had with the sanction of the Government of India, sent a few *Sirdars* to Behar and the North Western Provinces. They would have secured for him as many coolies as he wanted. But perhaps the King was not aware of it, inasmuchas it is a secret known only to European planters.

THE SECRETARY of State having accorded his approval to the proposal of the Government of India for improving the emoluments of Sub-Engineers of the 1st grade and Accountants 1st grade, the Government of India has published the following rules:—"An increment of Rs. 50 a month may be given by Local Governments and administrations to—(*a*) Sub-Engineers, 1st grade, who have five years continuously been in receipt of the pay of their grade. (*b*) Accountants, 1st grade, who have been five years in receipt of the maximum pay of their grade. A second increment of Rs. 50 a month may be given to an officer of either of the above classes after 10 years' such service. These increments are not to be given merely on account of long service, but only on special recommendations to the Local Government or Administration, in each case, on account of exceptionally good service. The increments may be given to those who are decided to be entitled to one or both with effect from 13th November 1884.

WE TAKE the following from a contemporary:—"A terrible story comes from Marmaros Sziget, the most north-easterly county of Hungary. The priest of Krasnisora went with his wife and child in a sledge to Lonka. On the way they were attacked by a troop of wolves, about twenty in number. The horses reared, and then bolted in terror. The wife of the priest was so terrified that she let her child fall from the sledge. The father immediately jumped out to save it, and the horses carried on the sledge with the woman lying upon it swooning. The husband engaged in a a desperate struggle with the wolves killed two of them; but first the child, and then he himself were torn to pieces. When the sledge arrived in Lonka, the wife was dead, together with a child to which she had prematurely given birth. The whole family thus perished miserably in about an hour." This reminds us of the days of Count Podaski who also met a similar fate on his way to Cracow. Cannot Hungary extirpate these obnoxious animals in the same way as did King Edgar in good olden times? It would be doing much greater service than eating up the whole race of Dodos, of which some Europeans are accused.

THE accounts of the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the first three months of the current financial year as compared with the corresponding period of last year, show that the total

value of imports was Rs. 1,19,09,995, as aginst Rs. 1,25,25,710, and that of exports Rs. 151,54,820, as against Rs. 152,39,301. The countries showing the largest decrease on the import side are Kashmir, Nipal, and Zimme, whilst there was satisfactory increase in the trade with Upper Burma and Karennee. On the export side of the account no very large decreases are shown, though generally the trade was less with all the countries mentioned in the list with the exception of Kashmir, Upper Burma, and Khelat.

THE Duke of West Gothland, third son of the King of Sweden, will arrive in Bombay next week. His Royal Highness, who is said to have intended making an extended tour, will travel *incognito* under the title of Count of Carlsberg.

AT THE recent Liberal Demonstration in Hastings a cart was paraded containing a number of coroneted donkeys, intended to be symbolical of the House of Peers. Comments upon these proceedings had been made at several subsequent meetings, and a printed address on the matter was sent to Lord Shaftesbury, who returned the following reply :—"I am much obliged to you for the account of the address. If those who exhibited their contempt for the Peers by ranking them with donkeys at all resembled by my donkey Jack, the gift of the costermongers, they would be far superior men to what they are at present. Jack is the most friendly, useful, and sociable creature on the face of the earth. There is an old donkey, forty years of age, maintained at the common expense of my costers in Golden Land. But what does he do ? I asked them last year. Why, said they, he walks about and plays with the children—an example, I think, for these self-sufficient agitators." Party feeling has not yet come to this in India ; but it will.

THURSDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

THE DEATH of the patentees of Chlorodyne and De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is reported. Our readers, perhaps, will remember that the other celebrated curer of all diseases, Mr. Holloway, died early this year. So the year will be remembered as that of the death of three of the most famous and the most successful empirics of the age.

THE *Gazette of India* contains the following short preliminary report by the English Cholera Commission of the results of their inquiries during their visit to India. A complete report will be passed through the press when they arrive in England. Dr. Cunningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, in submitting the report, remarks that it will be observed that Dr. Klein's and Dr. Gibbe's conclusions are altogether subversive of the statements advanced by Professor Koch as to the so-called comma bacillus being the cause of cholera. The report, which is dated Calcutta, 27th November, says, the investigations of the Commission hitherto carried on in Bombay and Calcutta yield the following results.:—

(1) The statement of Dr. Koch that the comma bacillus is present only in the intestines of persons suffering from or dead of cholera is not in accordance with the facts, since it occurs also in other diseases of the intestines, as epidemic diarrhœa, dysentery, and in intestinal catarrh associated with phthisis.

2nd. Comma bacilli in acute typical cases of cholera are by no means present in such numbers and frequency as to justify Dr. Koch's statement that the ileum contains almost pure cultivation of comma bacilli.

3rd. Comma bacilli are not present in the tissue of the intestine or elsewhere.

4th. Comma bacilli in artificial cultivations carried out by Dr. Klein are not in any way different from other putrefactive organisms.

5th. Mucus flakes of the ileum taken out soon after death from typical acute cholera contain numerous mucus corpuscles, many of which were filled with peculiar minute straight bacilli. The same bacilli occur also outside the mucus corpuscles, and are never missed even when the comma bacilli are.

6th. These small bacilli have been cultivated by Dr. Klein, and do not behave differently from other putrefactive organisms. They are not present in the tissue of the intestines or in any other tissue.

7th. No bacteria of any kind, and no organisms of known form and character occur in the blood or any other tissue.

8th. A good many experiments were carried out, with following results:—Mice, rats, cats, and monkeys when fed with the dejections of cholera patients, both fresh and after being kept from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, remained normal. Inoculations with recent and old cultivations of comma bacilli and small straight bacilli, as well as with mucus flakes were made into the subcutaneous tissue, into the peritoneal cavity, into the jugular vein, and into the cavity of the small and large intestines of rabbits, cats, and monkeys, but the animals remained perfectly well and normal.

9th. The material at their disposal has been very good and abundant, and as far microscopic work goes they do not think, require any more material.

We knew long ago and asserted too that Dr. Koch's theory would at the end be classed with previous similar theories propounded from time to time, and so it has been.

IT IS SAID the Conservative party in England is exulting over the late compromise entered into by the Gladstone Ministry with Lord Salisbury in the matter of the Redistribution Bill as a defeat of the Liberal party. The Radicals are reported to be wild with rage, and are declaring that Mr. Gladstone has betrayed them. Even Mr. Bright has declared that he would never have agreed to purchase Conservative support at such a high price. The official air is surcharged with the news that the Premier will retire from public life after the Redistribution question is over. The news, however, has been authoritatively contradicted.

IN HER motherly affection Her Majesty has been pleased to command that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught should go home post haste next spring to be with her during the festivities at Osborne. She has also arranged that a Royal Yacht will wait at Malta to greet them. A hearty reception awaits them on their arrival. The Duke leaves India on 3rd April next. It is further stated that the Queen-Empress has become impatient to see the village where the late Duke of Albany died, and intends starting for Cannes with the Duchess sometime after the Christmas.

THE LONG DRAWN negociations between the Director General of the Post Office in India and the Post-Master-General of Victoria have at last been happily ended in the latter agreeing to accept the proposals of the Indian Postal Department to open a Parcel Post between India and Australia. The service will commence if possible from 1st January next. It would be well if the Indian authorities can induce the other colonies to follow the example of Victoria.

TO ENABLE THE Government to come to a judgment regarding the overland Value Payable Parcel system into India, the Director-General of the Post Office has, we hear, been asked to overhaul all the memorials, opinions &c., which the Government has received on the subject, and to write an impartial Minute, not leaving out of account the experiences of his department.

FRIDAY, 19TH, DECEMBER.

THE PIONEER has the following:—"Lord Ripon, before leaving Simla, wrote a Minute on Local Self-Government, which we hope is destined to see the light. His Lordship's views will be infinitely more valuable now that they have been sobered by some experience of the working of the system on the spot."

THE following appears in *Truth*:—I suppose we must all become old women at last, but the Home Secretary is taking to twaddle and peppermint lozenges rather early in life. His speech on Mr. Macfarlane's motion was a very grandmotherly performance. "Crofters be good crofters, and never take the law into your own hands. Lairds be good lairds, and don't vex the crofters more than you can help, my little children, love one another. Your little hands were never meant to tear each others' eyes." That was the style of argument. When a man comes talking like that, he had better get himself made a Peer.

SAYS the *Medical Times*:—A very remarkable fact, to which no one seems to have drawn attention, is that the outbreak of cholera in Paris was preceded, during the end of September and the whole of October, by a strongly marked epidemic of influenza. During six weeks half the population of Paris was afflicted with coughs and colds, with sore-throats and loss of voice, and many cases occurred of fatal bronchitis and pneumonia. Bacon lived and preached his inductive science for nothing. Generalization from insufficient data—not unoften from single casual fact—is the order of the day even among many of our best scientific men, *pace* sun spots and comma bacillus,—true science suffers grievously. But it must be remembered that true induction is hard and tedious, whereas jumping to conclusion is wonderfully facile and for the time a good source of scientific reputation.

THE COLONY at Ceylon is in a state of ferment just now owing to the new stamp ordinance. The *Ceylon Patriot* tells us that the stamp duties are being increased over double the rate paid before. Perhaps the Ceylon Government has taken a leaf out of the books of their northern friends. It should try the scheme of a Domesday Book, and their revenue would quad ruple without disturbing the rates.

AN EXAMINATION for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Class will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, on Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th January, 1885. Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal of the College not later than the 10th January 1885 for permission to appear at the examination, enclosing a certificate of good conduct and a certificate of age.

A CONTEMPORARY tells us that a type-setting machine has lately been invented at Washington, United States. It not only composes but casts its own type as it goes along. It is said that although it is a complicated machine it can be worked even by a girl, who can set up as much matter as 10 compositors could do in the same time ! This machine is said to be more wonderful than any of the already existing seven wonders.

IT IS REPORTED that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India to appoint three additional Judges to the High Court to work off arrears. The appointments, however, have not been disposed of. The *Englishman* names Mr. Beverley, Mr. Trevelyan and Babu Chunder Madhub Ghose as likely to get the nice berths.

IT IS FEARED that the Bellari District in Madras will feel the pressure of a scarcity, both in food and drink erelong, to meet which a body of Sappers and Miners has been told off to that place, and to begin sinking wells. A sum of Rs. 5000 has also been placed at the disposal of the Collector to be expended on relief works.

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS CAROLINE ASTOR to Mr. Richard Wilson has, says a New York correspondent, interested society beyond any recent event. The bride's presents are valued at over quarter of a million of dollars. The necklace given her by her husband was worth 75,000 dols. Over a thousand guests attended the wedding festivities. The patients at the hospital were entertained with a dinner in honour of the event by the bride's mother.

A BOMBAY PAPER reproduces a part of a speech of Lord Dufferin's in Canada to show the secret of his success as its Governor, and we make no apology in quoting it here :—"As the ship he sails in," said Lord Dufferin, "slowly moves away from the familiar shore; as the well-known features of the landscape, the bright villas, the pointed spires, the pleasant woods, the torrent beds that scar the mountain side, gradually melt down into a single tint, till only the broad outline of his native coast attracts his gaze, something of an analogous process operates within his mind; and as he considers his mission and his destiny, the landmarks of Home politics grow faint, the rugged controversies which divide opinion become indistinct, the antagonisms of party strife recede into the distance, while their place is occupied by the aspect of a united nation which has confided its interests and its honour to his keeping, and by the image of the beloved mistress he represents and serves." We hope His Lordship will give effect to what he himself said before once more to make himself consistent every where, in the West as well as in the East. He threw the whole strength of his soul and nature to indentify himself with that country, and we have every reason to hope that he will follow the dictates of that same soul and nature here as well.

SATURDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

REGARDING THE forth-coming Kristodas Memorial Meeting the Lahore *Tribune* says :—"We are glad to learn that it is intended to call, at an early date, a public meeting in Calcutta with the view to perpetuate the memory of the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is expected to occupy the chair on the occasion. We trust the meeting will prove a perfect success. Some of our contemporaries are finding fault with the arrangement, and seem to dislike the idea that Mr. Rivers Thompson should have any thing to do with the meeting. But as His Honor has been eating the humble pie of late, the best course, we believe, is to make friends with him if possible. As for the argument that Mr. Thompson made certain reflections against our distinguished countryman, not a few of our native contemporaries, who are now mourning his death, did the same in his life-time, and are they, therefore, to be debarred from taking part in the proceedings of the meeting? It is desirable, it is true, that in the commemoration meeting Natives should take a conspicuous part, but what harm can there be if eminent foreigners join and heartily sympathize with the movement? Will it not only show how widely the worth of the deceased is appreciated, and how universal is the regret that is felt for his loss? We think a meeting of a catholic character would do more honor to the memory of Kristodas Pal than a meeting consisting of our countrymen alone."

THE INSCRIPTION "Lord Ripon for ever" which the Receptionists raised while greeting His Lordship the ex-Viceroy into this town reminds us of a story worth reproducing here. While Miss Wilberforce was passing through a town a mob cheered her "Miss Wilberforce for ever" whereupon she turned smilingly and said "Not *Miss* Wilberforce for *ever*."

THE CUSTOM collection at Akayab during the month of November was eight annas ! A contemporary remarks thereon, "well done, the Liverpool of the East !"

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BEGGARY SEEMS to be a profitable occupation in Rangoon. A beggar is said to have collected a small horde of Rs. 1500 by pursuing his profession for two years, and had invested the amount in jewellery and precious stones. But a thief robbed him of his property the night previous to his departure while asleep on one of the wharves.

THE STATESMAN says:—The records of Lord Ripon's administration, prepared in the various departments, will be treated as confidential State documents. What a pity! Why cover the light under a bushel? Surely they are not unfit to see the light.

ON THE REPRESENTATION of the Police Surgeon Dr. Mackenzie, the Local Government has sanctioned a considerable sum of money for erecting a new Dead-House on the grounds of the old Medical College. A court for the Coroner to hold inquests has also been ordered and the D. P. W. have been asked to submit a plan at once and proceed with the work as soon as practicable.

THE DARJEELING paper writes:—Our contemporary the *Englishman* is certainly not to be congratulated on the accuracy of his special correspondent at Kurseong, whose telegram, that the Viceroy had been vociferously hooted and hissed there by a numerous and representative body of planters, appeared in last Monday's issue of that paper. We believe ourselves to be speaking with the voice of the district when we declare that, so far from the little knot of rowdies who made themselves conspicuous on Sunday last being representative in any sense, their mannerless display of schoolboy folly is viewed with disgust by every other planter in these hills. As to their being numerous, there were eighteen or twenty of them at most, while the permanent resident European population of the district, apart from the station, is now over 1,200.

The *St. James's Gazette* has succeeded in creating quite a scare among Anglo-Indians at home by its series of articles upon Indian dangers, declared to be revealed in a Secret State Paper now in the hands of the Government, and in the press. There has been considerable discussion and a general expression of anxiety. This week the *St James's Gazette* makes bold to say "that the considerations and the warnings we have laid before the public have been urged on the Government by more than one, two, or three of its most competent, most trusted, and most trustworthy servants. And though we have not, and do not pretend to have, their authority for doing it, we make bold to name Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Frederick Roberts, and Sir Charles Macgregor as amongst the many men who are convinced that our Indian Empire is at this moment exposed to extraordinary perils through the deliberate neglect and indifference of the Indian and the English Governments. These men, besides others also we could name, will be able to say, should the disaster suddenly arrive, 'You were well warned of it.'"

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Bulandshahr. By F. S. Growse, C. I. E. 2. Revenue and Collectorate Law with annotations, by H. A. D. Phillips, Esq. C. S. 3. Report of the Lunatic Asylums in the C. Provinces for 1883-4. Ditto on the Vaccine operations Ditto for 1883-84. 5. Meteorological Report for May 1884. 6. Returns of Railway-Borne Traffic during the quarter ending 30th June 1884. 7. Accounts relating to the Trade by Land for three months—from April to June 1884. 8. Journal of the National Indian Association for December 1884. 9. The Friend of China for November 1884. 10. The Hindu Excelsior Magazine. 11. Price List of the Great Eastern Hotel. 12. The Mahabharatha—By Protap Chunder Roy. 13. Theosophist January 1885.

THE TOTAL number of deaths during the week ending 13th December was 296 against 266 in the preceding week, of which 21 were from cholera, 90 from fever, and the rest from other causes.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London December 14.—The explosion at London Bridge on Saturday night is believed to have been caused by dynamite. Further detail in connexion with the explosion show that considerable damage has been done to property in the vicinity, but that no one was injured. Lord Reay has been appointed to succeed Sir James Fergusson as Governor of Bombay.

17.—Mr. Clare Ford, British Minister at Athens has been appointed Minister at Madrid, and the Hon. H. C. Vivian, British Minister at Copenhagen, has been appointed Minister at Brussels.

19.—The Court of Common Council have voted a reward of five thousand pounds for the apprehension of those implicated in the recent explosion at London Bridge. Two hundredweight of dynamite, on its way from the Continent, was siezed at Dover yesterday. A treaty has been concluded between England and the Belgian International African Association. The troopship *Jumna* arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay yesterday.

Cairo, December 14.—Colonel Herbert Stewart, with the Mounted Infantry and Guards of the Camel Corps, is now advancing towards Rorti north of Ambukol.

16.—The arrival of Lord Wolseley at Kort is announced.

Paris, December 16.—It is stated that several ironclads will be sent in January to reinforce Admiral Courbet's fleet.

18.—Cholera, which had entirely died out has again made its appearance here.

Hong Kong, December 14.—News has been received here that a revolt has broken out in Corea. At a Ministerial banquet given in honour of the British Resident; the King's son and six Ministers were murdered. The King escaped and fled to the hills. The foreign residents are safe. A gunboat has arrived.

Teheran, December.—The Afghan commission is now encamped at Meimaneh. The British Commission and a number of Russian Cossacks are at Pand Jeh, on the Murghab river.

Shanghai, December 16.—Several chinese cruisers left here to-day, probably with the intention of forcing the blockade of Formosa. French ironclads have been ordered to convey transport from Singapur to Formosa. Admiral Courbet has dislodged the chinese troops who held a commanding position near Kelung, inflicting a loss of 200 on the enemy.

Aden, Dec. 17.—The Hydaspes, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left here at 9 last evening.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1884.

THE GREAT TOWN HALL MEETING.

A MOST important meeting of the Landholders of Bengal, Behar and Orissa was held at the Town Hall on Friday last, to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The Hall was densely crowded. Leaders of all sections of the community were present. Representatives from Bombay, Madras, North-Western Provinces, Panjab, and Oudh were to be seen among the audience. Maharajas, Rajas, Zemindars, merchants and ryots, all who were present on the occasion, manifested by their presence their entire disapproval of the revised Tenancy Bill. There was but one feeling in this great assembly. If the Bill be passed into law, the whole country will be flooded with litigation, and the agricultural classes will be utterly ruined. Every one felt that a great calamity was impending over the country, and every one seemed prepared to condemn in the strongest language this ill-advised measure. This great demonstration, will, we sincerely hope, show to the Viceroy that the proposed law is deemed by all classes of people as subversive of proprietary rights, and spoliatory and revolutionary in every sense of the term.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga was voted to the chair by acclamation. In opening the proceedings he said:

"I need hardly take up the time of the meeting by entering into a long discussion on the various points touched by the Bengal Tenancy Bill, but there is one thing in regard to which he would like to say a few words. When the Rent Bill was first introduced it was supposed that the rayats at least as a body were in favour of it, but since the last meeting in this hall, we have seen the proceedings of various meetings held, not by zemindars, but by rayats who though approving of the intentions of the Government had taken objection to one of the most important clauses of the Bill. I mean the survey clause. The idea of a general survey was totally repugnant to their feelings. They have been told that a survey-cess is going to be levied, but they are kept in the dark as to the mode of levying it, and they will continue to object to it until they are furnished with the details of the proposed cess. Is it to be made a permanent cess or only a temporary cess, and is the cess to be paid by every one having interests in land? These are questions which are naturally raised by the rayats. They for the first time hear of permanent taxation for paying the expenses of the revenue officers, and this leads them to think that the survey-cess is to meet that expense, and that it is to be made a permanent tax. The zemindars as a body also take objection to those clauses of the Bill on precisely the same grounds as the rayats. The Collector of Midnapur has estimated that the survey of Bengal will cost very nearly ten crores of rupees, but that will be the cost if everything works smoothly, and I dare say, considering the amount of litigation that such a measure will give rise to, the cost will be very much more. The question is from where is this extra money to be raised? I should say that there is only one way in which the Government can raise the money, and that is by taxing either the rayats or the zemindars. If the money is to be got by taxing the rayats it seems to me that it will be against the principles which the framers and supporters of this legislation have all along been advocating, that is to say, of protecting the poor rack-rented rayats, because if the rayat is rack-rented, the best possible thing is to diminish the amount of money he has to pay, but instead of doing so the Government is trying to levy from them an extra cess. As regards the question of the Permanent Settlement, I have very little to say, because I believe every one here agrees with me in thinking, though probably the Bengal Government may think otherwise, that the solemn promises given by the Government at the time of the Permanent Settlement should be regarded. I have said all I had to say on this subject at the last meeting which was held in this Hall, and I believe, as far as the Permanent Settlement is concerned, that you will be better able to know the of that *status* solemn compact if you will take the trouble to read the memorial that has been submitted by the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar to the Secretary of State, and the pamphlet published last year by Mr. H. Bell, and the various articles which have lately appeared in the *Englishman* and the *Statesman*.

Maharaja Narendra Krishna, the President of the British Indian Association, moved the first resolution, which was thus worded: "(1) That in the deliberate opinion of this meeting, the Bengal Tenancy Bill has been framed in direct contravention of the most solemn pledges of Government as given in the Permanent Settlement Regulations; that it is based on vague undefined theoretical principles, and on assumptions of fact which are unfounded; that it is totally unsuited to the wants and well-being of the people; and that its provisions are calculated, if brought into operation, to plunge the country into endless litigation and woe." In moving the above resolution, the Maharaja said:

Gentlemen,—I intend to address the meeting very briefly, as I know there are several other speakers on this occasion who could ably criticise the numerous obnoxious provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill now pending in the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Viceroy. It is a fortunate circumstance that the measure would come under the consideration of Lord Dufferin, whose reputation as a wise statesman would, we earnestly hope, induce him not to interfere with a solemn compact entered into between the zemindars and the Government by a righteous Governor-General about a century ago, clearly defining the respective rights of zemindars and raiyats. The Rent Laws passed by the Legislature in 1859 and 1868 are working satisfactorily, and there was no necessity whatever for introducing this unpopular Bill which is calculated to disturb the existing peaceable relations between landlords and tenants. It is altogether an ill-digested measure, and as such should be shelved once for all for the very humane purpose of preventing endless litigation among the zemindars and raiyats, ultimately causing the ruin of the latter.

The Maharaja of Vizianagram in seconding the resolution expressed his opinion that if the Government deemed it proper to pass the Bill, "there should be no clauses in it, which would in any way infringe the provisions of the Permanent Settlement for that would be a grave responsibility for the Government to take.

The first resolution was supported by Mr. McNaughten, in a long and able speech, which made a great impression on the audience. After giving a succinct history of the measure, and clearly showing the hardship which the various cesses imposed by Government inflict upon the people, and the difficulties experienced by the zemindars in recovering their just dues, he concluded by saying:

"I trust it is not yet too late to hope that the worst consequences threatened—those of wholesale confiscation—may yet be averted, and that when Government really grasps the fact that not only in the opinion of every zemindar in Bengal and Behar, but also in the opinion I will say of three-fourths of the thinking Englishmen who ever came to this country, the passing of this Bengal Tenancy Bill will be regarded as the death-knell of British good faith in Bengal, that then a pause may be made ere a plundering or blundering will be converted into a bungling and jingling Act, for no man can foresee the amount of litigation to which, if passed, it will give birth. Go and tell these things to your liberal Viceroy—liberal in the best sense of that good word—tell him that a sense of insecurity with regard to property has arisen, that that feeling is increasing day by day, and that the price of land is decreasing day by day. Beg him to remember what his Law Member has said about an ounce of practice being worth a ton of theory. Remind him that you are the men whose interests are being sacrificed, and that, therefore, yours are the

voices which should be heard in preference to those of a few academic Radicals and self-seeking Secretaries. Open your hearts to him, and if you think as strongly on this subject as I do, tell him it is your deep-seated conviction that this Bill, if passed, will shake the loyalty, as it will assuredly I believe, the liberality of that class which has always been so pre-eminently loyal and liberal, and would, therefore, tend to subvert the stability of the fairest province in that magnificent portion of the British Empire over which his Excellency promises so worthily to preside."

The most eloquent speech of the afternoon was of Babu Nandanlal, of Muzuffurpur. He graphically portrayed the misery to which the zemindars and ryots have already been reduced, and proved by stern facts and figures, which he had collected with the utmost care, that in Tirhut all the zemindaris were going to rack and ruin, and the value of landed property was daily going down. He laid stress upon the fact that the zemindars were reduced to such straits and were so alarmed that they were selling their landed property and investing the proceeds in Government securities. Properties which could be sold before at twenty years' purchase, can hardly fetch at present half of that price, and he gave actual cases to prove his statement. His speech was much applauded, and all the gentlemen who had come from his part of the country frequently exclaimed that all he said was perfectly correct, and that the apprehensions he expressed were well founded. He sat down amidst deafening cheers.

The Maharaja of Gidhore moved the second resolution which was as follows: "That the Bengal Tenancy Bill as revised by the Select Committee in the beginning of the year does not in any material point remove the objections that have been hitherto urged against it; and that the nineteen modifications recommended by the Bengal Government in its letter No. 1906 T. R. of the 15th September last, instead of improving it in any away, will make it in several respects more objectionable."

Raja Surjikanta Acharjee Bahadur seconded the resolution, and it was supported by Babu Seo Pratab Narain, on behalf of the Maharaja of Hutwa. Babu Seo Pratab stated that "what is wanted is rest and not the agitation and consternation caused by the Bill." He had been present at no less than 20 meetings at which the number of rayats exceeded by far the number of the zemindars. In a speech made by Sir A. Eden he said that 'nothing had given him greater pleasure than to notice the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people which was made manifest in a hundred ways to the most casual observer. I hear the same story from people of all classes, both official and non-official.' The great bulk of the cultivators had no transferable rights, and these were the most happy and contented class of rayats. In the majority of cases where by custom tenures were transferable, they were incumbered, and the consequence was that what the legislature have theoretically regarded as a boon to the rayats is in fact the greatest curse to them.

Mr. Hills moved the third resolution which stood thus: "That the discussions connected with the project of altering the rent-law of the country and the subsequent introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Bill in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General have seriously unsettled the peaceful relations which had up to that time existed between the landlord and tenant; given rise to much injurious litigation, greatly depreciated the value of Zemindary property, and caused much anxiety and discontent among all classes connected with land."

After referring to the land-legislation since 1859, Mr. Hills said: "My only reason for alluding to the long past is that we and our rulers if they choose can learn a good lesson from it. Well, what was the result of that and all subsequent legislation regarding land? Discontent and anarchy from Baraset to Pubna, from Pubna to Maimansing and Dacca. Where formerly harmony and good feeling existed between zemindars and rayats, came, first, distrust and antagonism, second, combinations not to pay rent and agrarian outrages to overawe the landlords. Such acts were naturally followed by thousands of law suits. Courts had to be multiplied, and gradually affairs reached such a stage that both judicial and executive officers came to the conclusion that something must be done. Verily the almost prophetic words and plaintive apology of Mr. Ilbert, that probably the lands will pass from the hands of the rayat into those of the mahajan and money-lender are coming true. Maharaja, I cannot sit down without saying that when an act of legislation has for a preface that the then Government of the day will know how to deal with the ruin it brings, it ought not to require public meetings over the length and breadth of the land, columns on columns of newspapers, and cartloads of correspondence to obliterate it, for it simply condemns itself."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Morrison. Speaking of the disastrons effect which the Bill will have on the condition of the zemindar he stated it as his opinion that with the downfall of the zemindar will one day come his own ruin also, since they both, "rayat" and "zemindar," alike derive (as far at least as the two provinces are concerned) their existence from the one and the same patriarchal system, and the one cannot exist, therefore, without the other. Under any circumstances, gentlemen, the rayat as he is to-day, cannot live if the Tenancy Bill becomes law; and then, what an inglorious—no, not a "glorious" spectacle, (applause,) (the case is too sad for pleasant irony) —what a sad, sad spectacle then for old England to behold some 30 millions of her free-born Indian subjects converted into so many living slaves, (applause) 30 millions of rayats, 30 millions of free corn-producers for the world's great mart, converted into so many hireling consumers of rice; and the profits of their field-labour all gone into the pockets of the lucky *bunnias*!"

The resolution was supported by the Hon'ble Hurbans Sahai, and Moulvi Hassan Ali in an eloquent speech. The Bill, the Maulavi said, has already done great harm, and the speaker could multiply hundreds of examples of it. In one zemindari in Patna, the rayats had been led to believe that the Government were going to free them from the obligation of paying anything to the zemindar, and they had stopped paying rents, and the result was that for an estate for which he had paid Rs. 6,600 the zemindar could not get a cowrie, and he had been forced to allow the zemindari to be sold for one rupee. There was another gentleman whose property was valued at two lakhs of rupees, but he cannot get a purchaser owing to the existence of this Bill.

Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadur, moved the fourth resolution. "That the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council be invited to the fact that the Select Committee on the Bill has been so constituted as to make it hopeless that the landholders can expect a fair hearing of their case." It was seconded by Babu Saligram Sing. Maharaja Grijanath Roy moved the 5th Resolution, which runs thus:—That the following memorial be submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, with a view to bring to his notice the true character of the Bill, the grievances of which the people complain, and the evils which they apprehend, with the earnest prayer that the Bill may be withdrawn; and that the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar be requested to forward the same under the signature of the chairman of this meeting with such verbal alterations as they may think fit." The speech of the Maharaja in support of his motion was well received. He spoke very well and seemed to be master of his subject. He spoke in feeling terms of the misery which the Bill will entail upon the ryots, and the utter ruin which it will bring upon the zemindars. The Bill had created improper expectations on the one hand and endless panic on the other, and the sooner this state of things was remedied the better for the community and the interests of the country. The business of the legislature was to meet pressing demands and not to create artificial ones; there was no reason, therefore, for this Bill. He aptly quoted the words of Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore to the effect that the present Rent Bill would secure to the ryots, the three F's.—fixity of tenure, fixity of rent, and free sale—at the sacrifice of the three P's—prestige, profit, and proprietary right—of the zemindar. The provisions of the Bill, in his opinion, would simply annihilate proprietary rights in the province, and ruin both landlords and tenants.

There were many other speakers, who all strongly denounced the Bill. It was with the greatest difficulty that other gentlemen could be dissuaded from giving expression to their sentiments and feelings. They all seemed eager to put in a word condemning the Bill. But the lateness of the hour prevented them from coming forward to protest against the present land policy of the India Government.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE question as to whether Indian railways are paying concerns is a most important one. There can be no manner of doubt that English capitalists will not come forward to undertake the construction of the additional lines required for developing the resources of this country without a guarantee from the State, unless they are satisfied that the investment is sound. The Government of India always speaks of the remunerative character of Indian railway investments; but the private capitalist cannot be duped by mere assertions of that sort. We are sorry to see that the London *Economist*, which is generally regarded as a high authority on such questions, endorses the Government view. In a recent issue the *Economist* makes an elaborate analysis of Colonel Stanton's report on Indian Railways for 1883. The writer concludes that, after making a considerable reduction on account of the loss on exchange, the Indian railways, *taken as a whole*, are a profitable and an improving property. He goes on to say that when, as now, sound investments yielding a fair rate of interest, are eagerly sought after, there will be no difficulty in raising whatever amount of capital is necessary to carry out to the full the railway extension policy of the Government. The writer observes:—"The wonder is that in order to attract this capital a Government guarantee is thought necessary. In the results which have been realized by the existing lines, there is surely sufficient inducement for unaided private enterprise to undertake the work of further extension. There would of course be a little more risk in working without a guarantee; but there would also be greater opportunities of gain, because if the State is to share in the risk, it must, also, in some way or other, be given its share in the profits."

We must not forget that when Sir Evelyn Baring announced the new Public Works policy in his budget, he declared in plain terms that as experience had demonstrated the remunerative character of Indian Railway investments, private capitalists would now come forward and undertake the construction of the additional lines without a guarantee from the State. But the late Finance Minister's expectation was not realised and after a fair trial had been given to the new policy, he was driven by the very force of facts to confess that it had not turned out a success. What reason is there now for hoping that the *Economist's* anticipations will be realized? What has occurred within the last two years to show that Indian Railways are really sound investments? The *Economist* bases the position it has taken on Colonel Stanton's Report for 1883; and the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railway which sat during last session have also taken the figures contained in this Report as their guide. But we cannot too carefully bear in mind the fact that 1883 was an altogether exceptional year. The wheat trade was unprecedentedly active during the past year, but there has now been a marked falling off in it. The returns of the railway-borne traffic in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the quarter ending the 30th June last show that the exports during the quarter were only 14,36,008 maunds, whereas the exports of wheat for the second quarter of 1883 were 40,97,170 maunds. We thus see a decrease of 27 lakhs of maunds in one quarter. "The explanation of this," as the *Pioneer* observes, "lies in the fact that 1883 was altogether an exceptional year, large orders having been received from English merchants owing to reports of a partial failure of the winter wheat in America. This diminution was estimated by the American Agricultural Department to be

not less than 77 million bushels, or more than one-fifth of the average produce. When compared with the exports of the corresponding quarter of 1882 or with the average exports since 1879, those of the quarter under notice show no decrease." It will thus be seen that the wheat exports of this year are normal, whereas those of 1883 were exceptional. Compared with the past year there has been a marked falling off in the earning of our Railways, more especially of the East Indian Railway, which is the best-paying line. The Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways as well as the *Economist* have conveniently overlooked the fact that 1883 was altogether an exceptional year. If this fact had been duly considered we are sure the Committee would not have approved the proposals of Lord Ripon's Government for Railway extension. Major Conway-Gordon, the principal Government witness before the Committee, left on the minds of its members impressions that the large earnings of 1883 were the result of natural development. He should have distinctly explained to the Committee that the circumstances of the past year were altogether exceptional; and if that had been done, we feel sure the Committee would not have accorded their approval to the scheme of the Government of India. Fortunately the matter is still in the hands of the India Office. We earnestly hope Lord Kimberley will go into the question thoroughly before he sanctions the proposals of Lord Ripon's Government for Railway extension. No one knows better than his Lordship that Indian Railways have, up to this time, cost the tax-payer no less sum than 70 crores of rupees. This fact alone is sufficient to establish the necessity of proceeding with Railway extension in this country with due deliberation and caution.

Say what the *Economist* may, private capitalists understand their own interests, and under the existing circumstances they will not come forward to undertake railway construction in India without a guarantee from the State. The writer in the *Economist* expresses his wonder that in order to attract British capital a Government guarantee is thought necessary. But this wonder will cease while it is borne in mind that Indian railways are not sound investments. We have mentioned above that our railways have cost the public revenues 70 crores of rupees, and this has been the result though the construction of railways was undertaken in this country with the expectation that they would prove directly remunerative. Then, the *Economist* says that the Indian railways, *taken as a whole*, are a profitable and improving property. Private capitalists cannot shut their eyes to the fact that there are many lines which do not pay. In 1882-83 the net profits of the Madras Railway for instance, only yielded a dividend of 2·2 per cent., the Government having to pay 2·8 per cent. to make up the guaranteed interest; and the South India Railway paid 3 per cent. leaving two to be made good by Government. The railway system of India is a good deal less flourishing than official reports represent it to be; and that if a few paying lines were left out of the calculation the results would be unquestionably bad. There are only four of the great guaranteed lines which have brought surplus profits to the State. These are the East Indian Railway, the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Great Indian Peninsular Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central Railway. The earnings of these four lines, it should be remembered, bring up the general average. There are many of the lines which do not pay, and which probably never will. "In the official tables," as Mr. J. M. Maclean, the well-known Bombay publicist, said before the Society of Arts last spring, "the paying lines are made to supplement the losses on the non-paying lines, and thus to present a delusive notion of the Indian railway system as a whole." In this way an erroneous impression as to the Financial results of Indian railways has been produced. But British capitalists cannot be hoodwinked by such means. We observe that the terms which the great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have asked for the Gwalior-Cawnpore extension are a 4 per cent. perpetual guarantee on the necessary capital and one-fourth of the surplus profits. Messrs Hoare, Miller & Co., who represent the projectors of the Nagpur-Bengal scheme, also want a 4 per cent. guarantee but with one-sixth of the *net earnings* (not surplus profits—note) before the 4 per cent. is deducted. This is practically the old guarantee, system. Well may the *Pioneer* remark "so far private enterprise in Indian railways is disposed to progress backwards." But the result is not at all surprising to us. The *Economist* may talk of the remunerative character of Indian Railway investment, and opine that in the results which have been realised by the existing lines, there is sufficient inducement for unaided private enterprise to undertake the work of further extension; but the capitalist knows better. He will not venture a farthing upon Indian railways without a Government guarantee.

EXODUS TO THE HILLS.

IT will be in the recollection of the reader that a few months ago the residents of Madras, European and Native, held a public meeting with a view to concert measures for protesting against the annual exodus of the Local Government to the Hills. The petition against the practice, which was adopted at that meeting, was numerously signed and forwarded to Lord Napier and Ettrick and Mr. Cowen, M. P., for being laid before the House of Lords and the House of Commons respectively. Lord Napier and Ettrick, who, it will be remembered, was formerly Governor of the Madras Presidency, presented the petition to the Upper House, on November 10; and this gave rise to an instructive conversation—we cannot call it a debate—on the subject of the annual migration to the Hills of the Supreme and Local Governments. His Lordship pointed out that the meeting at which the petition was adopted contained representatives of all classes races and religions in the Presidency. He also expressed his belief that the sentiments embodied in the petition would be substantially approved of by the members of the Civil Service and the officers of the Government generally. Lord Napier and Ettrick, then stated that in 1869 the Government of Madras considered the question of the seat of Government and the decision then arrived was that the Government should go to the Hills for three months in each year. Now the absence of the Government from the capital extended to seven or eight months, and the annual exodus cost a considerable sum to the tax-payer, in addition to which a sum of nearly £70,000 has been expended in providing the Governor of Madras with a residence on the Hills. "It was not surprising," Lord Napier and Ettrick went on to say, "that this expenditure which was not looked upon as necessary, should have caused some discontent and even resentment in a community where useful road and irrigation works were often at a standstill in consequence of want of funds with which to carry them on. A permanent transfer of the seat of Government to the Hills would be likely to inflict injustice and hardship upon native public servants, who will be compelled either to take their families at great expense to the Hills, or to separate themselves from them, and such separation would be exceedingly distasteful to natives, especially to Hindus. The withdrawal of the seat of Government from the plains caused great inconvenience to those among the native community who had grievances to lay before Government, and proposals of public benefit to make, for, instead for finding easy access to the source of justice and power, they were compelled to take a journey to a remote station at a considerable sacrifice of time and money. Another objection to the removal of the seat of Government to the Hills was that while the Governor resided there he lost touch of all the chief industries of the country, excepting only the planting industry." Lord Napier and Ettrick might have added that European officials, who are more than adequately compensated for the disadvantages and discomforts of living in a tropical country, had no right to enjoy the most perfect climate throughout the year, and that if they choose to do so, they should be deprived of that portion of their salary which they receive as compensation, and which is generally estimated at one-third. Lord Stanley of Alderley supported the prayer of the petition. He rightly laid special stress upon the fact that the Local Governments and subordinate officials should be in daily contact with the people whose affairs it is their duty to administer.

The defence of the existing system was, as might have been expected, undertaken by Lord Kimberley. But His Lordship utterly failed to answer any of the objections advanced by the previous speakers against the transfer of the Government to the Hills during a greater part of the year. Lord Kimberley, however, pertinently observed that in point of principle there was no difference between the Supreme and the Local Governments spending the hot season in the cooler regions of the Hills; and that public opinion in India was quite as averse to the removal of the Supreme Government as of Local Governments. So far all sensible and right-thinking persons will agree with the Secretary of State for India. The distinction which is sometimes sought to be made between the Supreme Government and the Local Governments in the matter of the annual exodus to the Hills cannot be maintained. But Lord Kimberley's defence of the system was a very weak one. He reminded the House that every body knows that the removal of the Government of India to the Hills during the hot season was sanctioned by Sir Charles Wood (now Lord Halifax) at the instance of Lord Lawrence. And he argued that the authority of Lord Lawrence was conclusive on the subject. We are really sorry for the sake of Lord Kimberley's reputation for good sense that he should have advanced such a flimsy argument. When on the death of Lord Elgin towards the latter end of 1863 the Governorship was offered to Lord Lawrence, the Umbeyla campaign was in progress on the north-west frontier. One of the periodical Indian scares was then prevalent in England, and Sir Charles Wood thought the only man who could save India from the danger of a general rising was John Lawrence. The Viceroyalty was accordingly offered to him, and he was a broken down old man; he made it a condition that he should be permitted to spend the summer months at Simla. It would have looked well to have put the matter on narrow selfish grounds; so Lord Lawrence assured Sir Charles Wood that the place where the work of the Supreme Government could be best performed was Simla. Similarly, when Lord Hobart came out as Governor of the Madras Presidency he obtained permission to go to the Hills for a longer time, and the decision arrived at in 1869 was quietly set aside; and now it has become the uniform practice to spend a long period of the year on the Hills. Lord Kimberley said: "When the practice was first introduced the older members of the service condemned it, and further experience had changed their opinions, and the practice was now regarded as advantageous. Europeans, it was seen, could do their work much better, if, during the hot season, they sojourned in cooler districts." Granted; but should they be allowed the compensation which was originally granted to them for the disadvantages of living in a tropical country during the hot weather? On this point Lord Kimberley was entirely silent. His Lordship further observed: "He did not desire to under-value the importance of having the Government in contact with the Europeans and all those who lived in the capitals. It was no doubt advantageous that the Governors should move about the country but it would not do for them to lose touch of those who live in the capitals. He quite admitted that, but, without saying anything derogatory of those who had raised this question in India, he thought they had, owing to their personal feelings in the matter, been led somewhat to exaggerate the inconvenience of the Government absence from Madras." Here Lord Kimberley misses the point altogether. It cannot be decided that such opinion and independent criticism as exist in India are to be found only in the Presidency towns, and in a less degree, in the provincial capitals. It is a serious evil that the Government should be out of the reach of these wholesome influences, and be shut up in a narrow circle of officialism during a greater part of the year, to say nothing of the loss of public time involved in the migrations.

The Duke of Argyll, who was Secretary of State for India throughout the first Administration of Mr. Gladstone, made an important statement in the cause of the discussion. He said that the question of the annual exodus to the Hills with reference to the Supreme Government was frequently discussed by his Council during the period of his tenure of office. "At that time, however," His Grace pointed out, "the Council was full of old, hardened men, some of whom were the finest specimens of humanity he had ever seen—such men as Mr. Prinsep, Sir James Hogg, and Mr. Currie, all men who had spent 30 to 40 years in India with hardly any leave. They used habitually to quote to him the example of Lord Hastings, who never left Calcutta and always conducted his business sitting in the very stiffest of chairs, and dressed in the very stiffest of uniforms." The value of such testimony cannot be overrated. It must not be forgotten that in Lord Hasting's time Fort William was one of the deadliest stations for British troops, whereas now it is one of the healthiest. If Lord Hastings could perform his work sitting in Calcutta throughout the year, there is no reason why the Viceroy of the present day should not be able to do the same, more especially as the sanitary condition of the town specially of the European quarters is now far better than it was seventy years ago. The Marquis of Salisbury, we are glad to see, does not approve of the present system of the annual exodus to the Hills. He thought it would be a most unfortunate event if a practice were to grow up of staying at hill stations during the whole of the time allowed to Government officials for such vacations. "Formerly," said His Lordship, "the Government used to treat the vacation as a precious opportunity for visiting various parts of the dominion in order to come into contact with native potentates and others. Such visits, though expensive, conduced to the welfare of the country generally." It was Lord Salisbury, we believe, who characterised Simla as "a shooting box," when he was Secretary of State for India. We see that the petition which Lord Napier and Ettrick presented could not be technically received on account of an informality. It was, therefore, withdrawn; but Lord Kimberley expressed a hope that as the subject had been discussed in the House of Lords, the petitioners would not entertain any feeling of disappointment. But even if the petition had been formally received, it would not have affected the question.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

PROFESSOR Vambery is generally regarded as a great authority in Central Asian affairs. Twenty years ago he travelled through Central Asia, and carefully studied the country and its people. He has since closely watched the progress of Russia in that region. Professor Vambery's claim to be heard with attention on Central Asian matters cannot therefore, be questioned. Unfortunately the learned Professor is biassed against Russia. He cannot endure anything good or favourable said of that country or its Government. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that he should have been an enthusiastic supporter of the "spirited foreign policy" of Lord Beaconsfield, the carrying-out of which was entrusted to Lord Lytton. When the Liberal Government decided against the retention of Kandahar, that decision was strongly condemned by Professor Vambery. He has always considered the Liberal policy in Afghanistan as a grave and mischievous blunder. Such being the case, it is no wonder that he should not look upon the Afghan Boundary Commission with any favour. In an article contributed to the *National Review* for November, he tells us that the appointment of this Afghan Boundary Commission to demarcate the frontier between Afghanistan and Asiatic Russia is a most dangerous error—an error born of self-delusion, and he finds it difficult to understand whence it originated, or to whom it would be of use. He is inclined to think that this step has been taken, merely because Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues found it necessary to do something, in order to silence the bitter cry which was raised against them last spring when the Russians took possession of Merv, and extended their jurisdiction in a south-westerly direction. If the Professor had had no bias against the Liberal Government, he would not have found any difficulty in accounting for the origin of the Boundary Commission. He is quite right in saying that Russia has neither wished nor sought for a demarcation of the frontier. He does not believe the statement which Sir Peter Lumsden made to the reporter of the Press Association in London before his departure to the effect, that the Ameer had proposed this measure to put an end to the continuous wars on the northern boundary of his kingdom. "Against this statement," writes Professor Vambery, "we have the fact the English Parliament has repeatedly given the following explanation, *viz.*, that Afghanstan was a *tertia persona* of no consequence in this affair, that the question under discussion only concerned the English and Russian Governments, and could only be decided by them. How far Persia (who had a word or two to say here) brought any weight to bear, is absolutely unknown. . . . Russia holds in her embrace the whole of north and north-western frontier, and as a matter of course, proceeds to arrange the boundary-matters for her vassals at Teheran with their eastern neighbour."

For our part, we do not see why Professor Vambery should have been so much puzzled in his attempts to seek for the origin of the Boundary Commission plan. The case is plain enough. In notifying the grant of annual subsidy of 12 lakhs to the Ameer, the Viceroy explained to him the relations which exist between Afghanstan and India. His Excellency informed Abdur Rahman that in matters of internal policy and finance, India should not seek to interfere with Afghanistan, but should confine herself to the part of a friendly neighbour and ally. As regards matters of external policy, His Highness was given to understand that if any foreign Power should attempt to interfere in Afghanistan and if such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on his dominions, in that event the British Government would be prepared to aid him in repelling it, provided he followed unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to his external relations. The Ameer was anxious in view of the Russian progress in Central Asia, to adopt suitable measures for the defence of his north-western frontier, and it was for carrying out these that the subsidy was granted to him. He naturally expressed a wish to be supplied with a document and map shewing the boundaries between Afghanistan and Russia and Persia. The Government of India could not meet the Ameer's wishes. The Viceroy informed that though the boundaries of Afghanistan were settled by the British Government with Russia in 1873, the frontier had never been laid down accurately on any map, and the country had not been examined on the spot with that view. The Ameer still persisted in getting a man to enable him to know the exact northern boundaries of his kingdom. And with the advance of Russia to Merv and Sarrakhs the demarcation of the frontier between Afghanistan and Asiatic Russia became an urgent matter. The Government of India promoted the appointment of the Boundary Commission at the instance of the Ameer, but at the same time informed him that he should have no voice in the laying down of the boundaries. There is nothing particularly unintelligible in this arrangement. As the British Government has undertaken to protect the Ameer against unprovoked foreign aggression, it naturally wishes to determine the extent of its obligations in this respect. The Boundary Commissioners' plan seems to us a most reasonable arrangement.

We, however, go entirely with Professor Vambery in thinking that the task before the Boundary Commission is one of extreme difficulty, for it is only for a comparatively limited distance that the main stream of the Oxus forms that unmistakable frontier line which we must have to prevent future disputes and misunderstandings. In 1872-73 when the question of Badakshan and Wakhan was raised between the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and London, Prince Gortschakoff, the then Russian Chancellor, consented that the Upper Oxus should form the boundary between Bokhara and Afghanistan. But public opinion in Russia has never approved the Prince's decision. It still points to the HinduKush as the southern boundary of Bokhara. Skobeleff said to an Englishman :—"The Oxus is a river, and rivers are bad boundaries, therefore we want the HinduKush as a real wall to divide our possessions from yours in Central Asia." We meet with similar expressions of opinion in the Russian Press; and Professor Vambery assures us that the Oxus can under no circumstances form a boundary between Afghanistan and Russian dependencies. Bokhara, or even rather Russia, will never consent to give up the Turkish elements of the population to the Afghans. "Russia, therefore," the learned Professor says, "strives round about Mid-Oxus, not for a geographic or historic boundary, but for an ethnical one; that is to say, that it is intended (in the Middle-Oxus region) to put up a boundary post emblazoned with the black double-headed eagle at the Hindu-Kush and on the right shore of the Murghab, a Boundary Commission on behalf of which General Grodjekoff, in 1878, undertook the journey from Samarcand to Herat, and on the occasion of which journey he carefully sketched and mapped out the ethnical boundary so much coveted by Russia." If the cabinet of St. Petersburgh should persist in fixing the northern boundary of Bokhara at the Hindu-Kush, the Delimitation Commission will necessarily collapse. But Professor Vambery is of opinion that even if Russia should for the present yield to England on this point, she is not likely to give up the hope of the possession of Afghan Turkestan, and she will tenaciously hold to the plan of a frontier line at the HinduKush and on the right shore of the Murghab. This part of the Muscovite scheme will have to be vigorously resisted. Russia must be made to abide by Prince Gortschakoff's declaration, made in 1872 to the effect, that the Upper Oxus should form the boundary between Bokhara and Afghanistan. As regards the last part of the disputed boundary region, namely the tract between Merv and Herat, Professor Vambery states that here even a half satisfactory frontier line is almost an impossibility. He points out that throughout the lapse of ages Merv, as well as Meshed and Herat have only formed one province; and although in later times the left bank of the Helmund has sufficed for a fictitious boundary, it has never occurred either to the Persian or the Afghans to waste time in pondering over the possible extension and details of this imaginary boundary. When Professor Vambery travelled from Herat to Meshed he found that disputes as to the end of Afghan and the beginning of Persian territory lasted for hours. Then, coming to the fastnesses of the Bachirz mountains, he states that here, again the question of the frontier-line is a most complicated one, because the Russians through their position on the Murghab and on the Hari Rud, have taken their stand onthe shore district ofboth rivers, and, therefore, neither can or will accept either of the two rivers as a boundary. They will not accept the Murghab for the reason that Merv lies at its mouth, and because the seat of their tributaries the Sarakh Turcomans on its right bank is situated not far from purely Afghan territory. The Russians have still fewer reasons for the choice of the Hari Rud as a future boundary, for apart from the position of Sarakhs it is this river region that the future railway line of Kizil-Arvat to Herat is to traverse. Professor Vambery observes :—"Therefore, with regard to this last part of the intended frontier-cordon, there is nothing for it but to *leave the river system quite out of the question and only to consider the orrographic conditions, and to take as a future boundary between Afghanisthan and Russia those ridges of the Paropamisus which run from Murghab and the middle of the Hari Rud towards the north or* rather towards the north-east, a rectification of the frontier which means less than nothing, and can as little protect the territory of the Afghans as prevent the Russians from gradually forcing their way onwards." The difficulties which Professor Vambery has so graphically described must be surmounted though, of course it will be no

easy task to get over them. He has no hesitation whatever in saying that, in spite of the demarcation of the boundaries of Afghanistan, Russia will strive to reach Herat, and that notwithstanding English threats, she will be able to attain this goal in a comparatively short time. If this should be the ultimate result, where is the use of all this fuss and expenditure for the demarcation of the frontier-line between Afghanistan? These are however all but preliminary discussions and civilized political tactics for a grand rectification of the maps of the Old World and we must look upon it in that and in no other light. England having taken Egypt, Russia must have his compensation, and that will come from the Empire of the Sick Man. Austria then puts in his hand for the western portion of the Sick Man's property. And Germany under the circumstances must have more or less of Holland and Denmark. France, if she is able must have Belgium, and Italy the two provinces she bartered for freedom from the Austrian Yoke. Afghanistan will fall to the lot of England, Persia going to Russia. And this is the grand solution we have in prospect. It must come on, be it soon or late.

GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS.

THE Bengal Government has recently issued a circular to all Commissioners of Divisions, directing that memorials and applications from public bodies and Associations can no longer be forwarded *direct*, but must be sent through local officers. We are glad to observe that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor fully recognizes the usefulness of these institutions, and speaks in flattering terms of their "importance," and representative character. But it is a matter of deep regret that though His Honor professes to be fully sensible of the advantages of these institutions, he is adopting the most effectual means of crushing out their existence. Let us hear what the Circular says with respect to His Honor's appreciation of the value of these Associations:

"The Lieutenant-Governor has recently had before him the question of the relations of Government towards the public bodies and associations which have established themselves in various parts of the Province. The growth of these institutions, both in numbers and in importance has been very marked of late years, more especially in the metropolitan districts and Eastern Bengal, and at the present time between 20 and 30 towns of more or less importance possess associations of a popular character, which are quasi-representative in their constitution, and form natural exponents of the views of the local public on all matters of local interest. The Lieutenant-Governor has watched the rise and progress of these institutions with satisfaction, as evidencing the birth and development of a genuine public spirit, the absence of which had in former years done much to retard the cause of political education in this country. The vitality which many of these local bodies possess, and the lively interest which they evince in local politics, as well as in public measures of a more general character, hold out much promise of success for the policy of local self-government, and they have largely influenced the Lieutenant-Governor in introducing a wide extension of the elective principle in the new Municipal Act. There is, in Mr. Rivers Thomson's opinion, no reason to doubt that the number of these associations will continue to advance, and that they will exercise a healthy and increasing influence on local public opinion.

The circular then speaks of the position which the new Municipal Boards, and District and Local Boards and Union Committees ought to occupy with respect to local Associations, and discusses the propriety of strengthening their hands in all municipal affairs:

The new provisions of the Municipal Act, however, and the proposals which are now before the Legislative Council in connection with the Local Self-Government Bill, appear to involve some modification in the situation of Government as regards the local associations referred to. Under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the constitution of almost all the municipalities in the Province has been made elective; and the Commissioners who have been nominated to the Municipal Boards by the popular voice can claim to represent the wishes and feelings of their constituents in a manner which had no counterpart under the former system. Similarly, the Union Committees, and the Local and District Boards which may before long come into existence in the extra-urban parts of the province, will probably be constituted on some principle of popular selection. In this view all these Committees would be recognized as the natural representatives of the people, and their status is therefore different from, and higher than, that of institutions which rest on a voluntary basis only, which possess no legal powers or functions, and which, as a general rule, have no corporate existence. There is abundant room for both classes of institutions, but it is evident that, where much of the work that was formerly done by the officers of Government direct has been placed under the control of the elected representatives of the people themselves, it is these representatives who must as a rule, be approved in respect of the redress of local grievances and the supply of local wants. It is, for instance, inconsistent with the position of a body of Municipal Commissioners, who have been elected by the majority of the towns people, that a Ratepayers' Association, which possibly represents a mere section of the community, should be permitted to pass them by, and call upon the Government to interfere in matters of purely local interest. Apart from this aspect of the matter, the number of local associations is likely to prove embarrassing, unless some steps are taken to regulate the procedure under which their representations are submitted, and to decentralize, as far as may be, the final authority in respect of those matters which form the usual subjects of address. When any representation is received by the Lieutenant-Governor dealing with any local matter it is the invariable practice to forward it to the local authorities for report, in order that there may be no possibility of the matter being disposed of on *ex parte* grounds. It would seem, therefore, to be more satisfactory, as tending to economize both time and labour, if such representations were submitted to the local authorities in the first instance, and that, where it was eventually desired to refer to Government, they should be submitted not direct, but through the local authorities.

We thus see that His Honor is of opinion that the number of local Associations, which is increasing yearly, is likely to prove "embarrassing" unless some steps are taken to regulate the procedure under which their representations are submitted, and "to decentralize, as far as may be, the final authority in respect of those matters which form the usual subject of address." He is also of opinion that it would tend to economise both time and labour, if such representations were submitted to the local authorities in the first instance, and that, where it is eventually desired to refer to Government, they should be submitted, not direct, but through the local authorities. His Honor has accordingly directed "that when any local body or Association which has received the recognition of Government, desires to make any representation regarding any matter of purely local interest, it shall forward its memorial or application, not direct, but through the local authority concerned: that is to say, where the subject-matter of the representation is under the control of any District or Local Board, or of any Municipal Committee, it shall be submitted through such Board or Committee, and where such is not the case, it shall be through the usual official channel, *i. e.*, through the Magistrate of the District and the Commissioner of the Division. The transmitting Committee, and the local officers through whom any such representation may pass, shall be bound, if so desired, to forward it promptly to Government with such reports and remarks of their own as may be necessary to a complete comprehension of the facts. It will be understood that these orders in no way affect the right of public bodies or individuals to address Government on any subject in which they may be interested; their design, on the contrary, is to facilitate the exercise of that right by defining and regulating the channels through which Government is to be addressed. The orders also have no application in the case of public bodies having a wider scope, which profess to be a representative of the entire province, or of extensive sections of the community. In the case of these bodies, it is for obvious reasons more convenient that they should communicate with Government direct in the first instance." The Lieutenant-Governor, by the procedure he has directed to be followed in the submission of representations by local bodies, has, unconsciously it would seem, struck a severe blow at these associations. By prohibiting direct communication with Government, His Honor has virtually stopped the mouth of the people. They would have no opportunity now of making their wishes and feelings known to the head of the administration. It is all very well to say that the right of representation is not touched, it is only sought to regulate the procedure by which the representations should be submitted to Government. The procedure, we are sure, will convert the "right of representation" into a shadow without substance. In 90 cases out of every 100, the memorials will not be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor or forwarded so late as to be useless. It is true that His Honor directs that the transmitting Committee and the local officers "shall be bound, if so desired," to forward them promptly to Government;" but we are sure ten thousand devices will be found to avoid compliance with Government orders. Local Boards meeting once a month cannot possibly be prompt. A memorial submitted the day after a meeting must lie over for a month before it can be laid before a Board, and if the Board should then deem circulation among members, submission to special committees or local enquiry necessary, the loss of time will be immense and the object of the representation will be entirely neutralized. Take for instance a representation praying to restrain a Local Board or Municipal Committee from doing a certain act or acts. The representation is kept under consideration for two months and Government sanction is in the mean time obtained for doing the act or acts, and after the sanction has once been obtained the representation can have no chance of being taken under consideration by Government. This may be a dodge, but it is common enough, and even the Bengal Government in its relation to the India Government is not altogether unaware of it. As for the argument that the *elective representatives of the people*, under the new Municipal system, ought to be recognized as the natural exponents of local feelings, and "must, as a rule, be approved in respect of the redress of local wants," all we have to say is that if the local bodies and Associations who go up to Government with memorials agreed with the "elected" members of the new Municipal boards in the view they take of local wants, they would never take the trouble of making *unnecessary* representations to Government. It is only when they differ from the "elected" Commissioners, that they would wish to make their wishes known to Government. We very much doubt whether even the elected representatives of the people, would be able, in all cases, to make a firm stand against the pronounced opinions of the local officers, in respect of any grievance. These representatives would often be entirely powerless in doing any thing against the expressed wishes of the local officers. The power of the local officers is practically boundless, and the Municipal Commissioner who would attempt to act against them would simply strike his head against a rock. For a long time to come, the new representatives would simply be able to do any good by acting in concert with, and agreeing with the views of the local officers. The moment he ventures to express an opinion against the local officers he will be snubbed, and his opinions will be held up to ridicule. The Union Committees, and the Local and District Boards, which may before long come into existence, though they may be constituted on some principle of popular selection, and may have a legal status and a corporate existence, will not be able on occasions to supply local wants. We are free to believe that these Committees and Boards will simply be forced to register the decrees of the local officers, and will be unable to carry out projects which would benefit the people whom they are suposed to represent. Were it otherwise still we repudiate the idea that two men out of every Thannah can under any circumstance represent the views of the 20 to 40 thousand persons included in a Thannah. No two persons can do so, and to assign them the absolute right to represent the people to the exclusion of all others is to arbitrarily gag the mouths of the 39,998 persons out of every 40,000. This can be best illustrated by reference to what has happened in Calcutta; 48 persons are elected representatives of the community in the local Corporation, and they are in every sense as good representatives as any that any Mofussil insti-

tution can have within any measurable distance of time, and yet has His Honor found it consaient to recognize them against the memorials of Messrs. Cunningham Payne and Co. Could the public have for a moment tolerated the idea of those memorials being submitted through the Calcutta Corporation? If not, can not *a fortiori* such things happen in the Mofussil? But if it did the orders of Government put a damped thereon. We are very sorry His Honor has at a time, when the popular feeling against the new Municipal election rules is so strong, should issue a circular so diametrically opposed to the growth all public opinion. The local bodies and associations, which "rest on a voluntary basis only, which possess no legal powers and functions, and which, as a general rule, have no corporate existence," may under the orders as well shut up shop. Their business is done. The district officers will now have their own way, and no attention will be given to the voice of the people, feebly expressed though it may be in memorials and applications forwarded by local associations. The hands of the executive must be strengthened at the sacrifice of popular feelings and popular wishes. It is always unpleasant to allude to motives, and we are loath to do so. But Mr. Rivers Thompson must thank himself, if the people with this circular before them decline to accept his assurance of interest in local voluntary associations and believe his obnoxious circular to be practically the death-warrant of local associations, and healthy growth of public opinion.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Ripon has been pleased to contribute Rs 1000 to the Datavya Bharat Karyalaya, in aid of the English translation of the Mohabharat, which is being published by Babu Protap Chunder Roy. His Excellency, in making the contribution, has expressed his cordial sympathy with the undertaking.

THE *Standard* speaking of Lord Dufferin's work in India remarks:—"We might point out in detail domestic dangers of the greatest kind—such, for instance, as the controversy on the Bengal Rent Bill, to which, happily, Lord Dufferin will bring his intimate knowledge of the almost identical problem presented in Ireland. But we have said enough to indicate the roughness of the tests by which the Viceroy's Statesmanship will be tried. One prediction, at any rate, may be hazarded. He may fail to surmount all the obstacles in his way, but he will assuredly not gratuitously create fresh ones."

SINCE the birth of the Bengal Tenancy Bill a new principle of legislation is coming into vogue. The old idea was that laws should be so framed that they should meet all possible contingencies, and, to the best of human foresight, prevent all possible injury. But it is exploded now. Mr. Ilbert deliberately announced from his *fauteuil* in the Council chamber, that the Tenancy Bill as framed by him would deprive the ordinary ryot of all legal protection, but it was not of much consequence because when any evil happened Government of the day could devise some remedy. In other words, a theory having been framed by Government it must be worked ont, though in all human probability, it would act disasterously, and when the disasters came and sundry millions or hundreds of thousands of people suffered, a remedy can be devised, the immediate suffering of the millions not being weighty enough to outweigh Government theory. Sir Stuart Bayley has now accepted the importance of this theory. In discussing the Straits Settlement Cooly Bill on Friday last, he said in substance, the burdening of a cooly with an initial heavy debt was bad, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was right in objecting to it as regards the people of Bengal; but probably the Straits Settlement Government would provide some remedy for it, and if it did not, and mischief became serious, the Lieutenant-Governor could ask the Council to devise a remedy, and the Council then would take his representations into proper consideration. This satisfied the Lieutenant-Governor, and he at once withdrew his objection, and the Bill was passed. The Lieutenant-Governor probably was under the apprehension that his representation would not be taken into consideration, and hence his objection; but that apprehension removed he was perfectly satisfied. As loyal subjects we are bound to hail with every feeling of gratitude this new doctrine of legislation. If we did not do so, how could we defend vivisection? We feel, too, that if we made laws like the Medes and Persians, where would be the room for highly paid legislators from year's end to year's end for all time to come?

IT HAS BEEN notified that Mr. Donald Mackenzie Wallace has been appointed Private Secretary to His Excellency, the Viceroy and Governor General of India. Mr. Wallace is well known as the author of two popular works on Russia and Egypt, and has, we understand, another learned work on the Ottoman Empire in preparation. His ability and experience are unquestionable, and we are sure his pleasant manners will soon endear him to all sections of the community.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL says:—"In reply to a question by Sir George Campbell an announcement was made by Mr. Cross last night (November 24) in the House of Commons which will give the liveliest satisfaction to the Indian Services. The meaningless, obsolete, and offensive term "Uncovenanted" is no longer to be applied to the engineering staff of the Public Works Department. It follows, we presume, as a matter of course, that this redress of a small but real grievance will also be accorded to many other branches of the public service; and first of all to the State professors, the inspectors of schools, and other officers of the Education Service—a body that is beyond all question a *corps d'elite*, distinguished in an especial degree by the attainments and the high academical status of its members. But why retain the term at all? We think that many distinguished Native Officers of the Government have as good reason to feel aggrieved by it as any of their European brethren. The terms "Imperial" and "Local" would admirably serve every purpose of classification, and would be offensive to no one."

IT WILL be remembered that Mr. Cotton read out a letter of Mr. Harrison to Dr. Payne, when the latter was being examined before the Section 28 Commission. The gist of Dr. Payne's reply was that certain correspondence between him and Mr. Cunnigham, on which the Memorial of 1884 was founded, was a reflex of Mr. Harrison's own views; that Mr. Harrison was responsible for its appearance; and that Mr. Harrison looked with approbation upon an attack of this kind on the Corporation. Mr. Harrison has written to Dr. Payne to say that he emphatically denies that he ever held such views, or that he ever said anything to justify such an inference. We are really very glad that Mr. Harrison has cleared up the whole point. We heard it said that Dr. Payne's statement with reference to Mr. Harrison's views with regard to the *first* Memorial required an explanation. We knew that there was some misconception on Dr. Payne's part, but at the same time we were anxious that Mr. Harrison should give an emphatic contradiction to Dr. Payne's statement, and we are glad that this contradictive has been given.

The explanation which Mr. Harrison has given to the Commissioners is extremely satisfactory. Dr. Payne's letter shows clearly that he had no personal knowledge whatsoever of Mr. Harrison's views. The conversation to which he refers took place, we are assured, *after* the publication of the second memorial. Dr. Payne admits that Mr. Harrison objected to Dr. Payne's letter to Mr. Cunningham as having been written in ignorance of what the Corporation was doing with regard to sanitary improvement of the town. Dr. Payne should have known that this was a radical objection to the entire document, and, that he would not be justified after this to say that the second memorial simply reflected Mr. Harrison's views. Whatever Dr. Payne and Justice Cunningham might insinuate by the statements they have made, all right-minded people would exonerate Mr. Harrison from all blame which was sought to be fixed upon him. Mr. Harrison has acted throughout with a singleness of purpose which cannot be too highly commended. The attempt to show him up as one of the clique which has been trying to traduce and injure the Corporation must be denounced in the strongest language. Dr. Payne and his party must be convinced now that the case they tried to make out cannot be proved by facts, and the best course they could adopt would have been to say so in plain terms, instead of attempting to show to the public that Mr. Harrison also is one of their accomplices. Mr. Harrison has refuted the charges levelled against him to the perfect satisfaction of the Commissioners and the public.

IN REGARD to Mr. Cunningham's attack upon the Corporation in 1884, Mr. Harrison aptly quotes, in his memo for the Commissioners, Sir Ashley Eden's remarks (which we reproduced in our last) strongly censuring the tone which Dr. Payne adopted in his report, as health-officer, for 1876. "This passage," says Mr. Harrison, "conveys in substance the answer I would make to the greater portion of the statement sent in by Mr. Cunningham. I am as anxious to see many of the improvements he advocates adopted as he can be; indeed, he throughout makes a liberal use of my own reports, memos. and speeches written and spoken with this very object. In the value which he attaches to human life, and the sympathy which he manifests for the exiled bread-winners, who form so large a portion of the population of Calcutta, he has my most cordial and hearty concurrence. So also I well know has he that of many of the Commissioners, European and native, who are every whit as earnest in endeavouring to improve the health of Calcutta as Mr. Cunningham himself. It is the poorer bread-winners for whose benefit, most of our measures of the last two years have been devised, and I cannot resist the suspicion that had we neglected their wants in favour of the less pressing needs of that portion of the community which knows how to fight its own battles, Mr. Cunningham would have found fewer allies in his crusade against us. His present statement clears the ground most materially. It shows that there is no difference between us in our aims and objects, no difference in admitting that much remains to be done, no difference now at any rate in acknowledging that much has been done. The difference between us entirely lies in the choice of methods for gaining our ends. Mr. Cunningham's instincts are autocratic and repressive, while I have the fullest confidence that those who have done so much, will continue to advance on the path upon which they have entered, and will annually do more and more, provided persuasion is resorted to in preference to coercion, provided legitimate public opinion is bought to bear instead of external force and provided above all that the party of progress who have so well deserved the thanks of the community for their successful labours in the past two years, find their efforts generously recognised, instead of being stigmatised as a scandalous satire on local self-goverument." We cannot too highly admire the skill which Mr. Harrison has displayed in defeating his opponents with their own weapons, and we sincerely congratulate him on the victory he has achieved.

IT IS STATED that Mr. A. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary, will sortly avail himself of three months priyilege leave. It is probable that Mr. Fitzpatrick will officiate for him.

WE TAKE the following from *Allen's Indian Mail* "The Rev. James Long, the veteran missionary and philanthropist of Bengal, has long been urging the India Office to take steps to ensure the accessibility and the utilisation of the materials for the early history of British rule in India. Those materials at present lie hopelessly buried in the dusty archives of the India Office—as well as, to some extent, in a

hundred other muniment-rooms scattered throughout India. Now that we have a powerful and popular statesman as Viceroy, and a nobleman of high culture and great attainments at the head of the India Office, is it too much to hope that their combined influence may be sufficient to overcome the *vis inertiæ* of officialdom, and to give the scientific world, Indian as well as English, a really efficient and productive Record Commission? We are sure that this demand would be eagerly supported by every Native scholar. Why do not the Asiatic Societies move in the matter?"

WE HAVE received the following from a valued correspondent :—"On the 10th instant the Native Community at Jorehat presented an address to Mr. C. A. Elliot. C. S. I., Chief Commissioner of Assam and illuminated the Station in his honor. The gist of the address was that Mr. Elliot gave a scholarship of Rs. 20 a month to all the students passing the University Entrance Examination from the school of Assam Valley to complete their education up to the B. A., degree. He opened an Entrance Class School at Jorehat, and he got theJorehat StateRailway completed and extended. Mr. Elliot replied that he had the welfare of the *natives* at heart. As a proof he pointed out that *though there were Bengalis superior in attainments* to Mr. Sosida Berkakati, still he was appointed as Deputy Inspector of Schools of the District, on Rs. 75 a month, because he happened to be the best Assamese candidate for the post!! Mr. Elliot added that if the policy pursued by him is carried out in future the Bengalis must lose their influence in a few years as was seen of men from North-Western Provinces in Hyderabad!!!" These addresses are becoming positive nuisances and the sooner they are put down the better. They are invariably got up by persons who have got or are anxious to get desirable situations and serve only sovereign instruments of demoralization.

AT A MEETING of the East India Association, held at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of General Sir George Balfour, M. P., a paper was read by General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K. C. S. I., on "The Mutual Advantages of the Connection between England and her Indian Empire." The following may interest many of our readers :—

"Sir Orfeur Cavenagh began by expressing the opinion that the present was an appropriate time to introduce salutary reforms in the Government of India, with the object of cementing the union between England and India. He referred with pride to the broad minded view taken by the British working classes in regard to the connection with India, and remarked that this broad view was an instinct founded upon the fact that our responsibilities were necessary in face of the interests of our great industrial population. He dealt at length with the statements made at different times that India was held at the cost of maintaining British responsibilities in regard to Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Egypt, Aden, and the Suez Canal, and pointed out, by a reference to statistics, that the general commercial interests of the Empire needed the maintenance of these stations, depots and places of "arms." He then showed the importance of the Indian connection from a traders point of view. In the year up to March, 1883, the trade of India was valued at £133, 400,000—namely, £50,000,000 in imports and £83,400,000 in exports. The main portion of this immense trade came to England and benefited the industrial and trading classes, while the shipping trade of Great Britain benefited to the extent of 75·89 per cent, of the shipping which entered the Indian ports. He urged that this country's very existence as a nation depended upon its trade, and while trusting to the foresight of statesmen to open out fresh fields for commerce, they must carefully guard against sacrificing any market over which it was possible for the Government to exercise control. With regard to India itself, he dwelt upon the evils which would arise if the British withdrew. The trade would be lost, a reign of chaos and anarchy would begin, and the merchants would be confined to the small number of armed factories along the coast. He called attention to Mr. Cunningham's compilation, in which it was shown that between 1867 and 1879 33½ millions were spent in productive works—viz, 11¼ in irrigation, 22 millions on State railways, and a quarter of a million on the Madras Harbour Works, in addition to which to use Mr. Cunningham's own words, "In the course of the last twenty years there has been a vast expenditure, more than 51 millions since 1867-8, on objects which although not technically 'remunerative' in the sense of showing a dividend on outlay, are none the less in a high degree conducive to the well-being of society, the wealth and prosperity of the country, and the development of its resources. These sums do not include the contributions made by Government in the shape of interest, which up to the 3rd of March, 1879, amounted to nearly 27 millions. On the 31st of March, 1883, the number of miles of railway open to traffic was 10,317, and in course of construction 1,565: the total amount of capital expended, £140,936,776—viz., East Indian, £34,770,662; Guaranteed, £67,228,745; State, £35,991,676; Native States, £2,995,733. Many of these works were now commencing to be remunerative. Up to December 31, 1882, the net receipts from railways were £7,684,220, or 5·57 per cent, against 5·16 in 1881. The gross direct receipts from irrigation works amounted to £1,005,872, and the increase of land revenue due to their existence to £491,220. These last receipts might be expected annually to increase. Moreover, owing to the large tracts of land that through the existence of the means of irrigation were enabled to be brought under cultivation, and the consequent increased quantity of grain produced, the capability of the country to support the population had been materially augmented."

THE under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order and to the Provinces placed against their names :—Messrs. Edgar Francis Latimer Winter, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, Earnest Herbert Cooper Walsh, Bengal (Lower Provinces), Harrington Verney Lovett, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, Michael Francis Dwyer, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, Hewling Luson, Bengal (Lower Provinces), Henry Frederick House, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, Edward Thomas Ashworth, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, Reginald Henry Craddock, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, Edward Albert Gait, Bengal (Lower Provinces), Herbert Watson Pike, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, George Bower, North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh, Albert Williams, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, Daniel Harold Ryan Twomey, Burma, Clive Cuthbertson, Bengal (Lower Provinces), Henry Ashbrooke Crump, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, Anthony William Trethewy, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, Edward Owen Every Leggatt, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, Frederick William Duke, Bengal (Lower Provinces), Henry Reynel Holled Coxe, Bengal (Lower Provinces), Francis Capel Harrison, Bengal (Lower Provinces). James Henry Bernard, Bengal (Lower Provinces). George Gordon, Bengal (Lower Provinces), Francis Ward Montagu, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh. Charles Brownlow Brind, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, Charles William Erskine Pittar, Bengal Lower Provinces).

IN MOVING for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the registration of permanent tenures, the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds said :—

"There is no doubt much to be said in favour of compulsory registration. For statistical purposes a compulsory system is necessary, as, whatever advantages registration may offer we cannot hope to get a complete list of tenures unless we not merely permit, but require, all tenures to be registered. On the other hand, we are acting at present on imperfect information : we have only an approximate knowledge of the number of tenures in Bengal : we cannot judge of the proportion of cases in which entries are likely to be disputed, and we risk the danger of the scheme breaking down, if we attempt at once to fix a period within which all tenures must be brought under compulsory registration. On the whole, the Government considers it the safer course to adopt the recommendation of Babu Mohini Mohun Roy, and (in the first instance at least) to make it optional with the parties to register their tenures or not. The Babu thinks that this option will be largely used. "People," he remarks, "will readily come forward to register their own tenures and tenures held under them. Registration offers manifest advantages to both landlord and tenant, which will be quickly perceived and eagerly availed of." I agree with him in thinking that under an optional system, a large number of applications will be made, but I should expect a much greater proportion to come from the landlords than from the tenants.

"The Government, however, does not abandon the hope that a system of compulsory registration may eventually be found possible and the Bill will therefore give the Government power to declare that all permanent tenures, within a local area to be specified in the notification must be registered within a certain limit of time, in the same manner as proprietors were required to be registered by the Bengal Land Registration Act of 1876. Where this Chapter of the Bill is in force, the general procedure of the Land Registration Act would be followed, and one local area after another would be brought under the operation of the Chapter till in the end the compulsory system had been introduced throughout the whole of the Lower Provinces. In such local areas, registration would be enforced by a section disqualifying unregistered tenure-holders from suing for rent."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes :—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advice its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R. C. S., F. L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes :—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible ; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
A. Krishnaswamy, Secy., Dewan's of Mysore	13	4	0
E. J. Jones, Chhindwara	6	10	0
Raja of Sonbarsa, Bhagulpore	1	4	0
Asst. Secy. B. I. Association, Lucknow	13	4	0
Baboo Makhom Lal Ghose, Bistoopur	5	0	0
,, Jogendra Nath Mullick, Andool	13	4	0
,, Debendra Nath Roy Chowdry, Barripore	13	4	0
,, Saroda Prosad Banerjee, Orai	6	0	0
,, Bungshi Dhur Roy, Murshidabad	13	4	0
,, Nuddia Chand Dutt, Puri	15	0	0
,, Peary Mohun Bose, Jehanabad	13	4	0
,, Troylucko Nath Mukerjee, Gowhati	6	10	0
,, Peary Mohun Banerji, Magurah	13	4	0
,, Mohim Chunder Rysack, Nattore	6	10	0
,, Nogendra Nath Banerji Silchar	8	0	0
,, Jodoo Nath Chatterji, Krishnaghur	13	4	0
,, Rash Behary Chatterji, Gobordanga	6	0	0
,, Saroda Prosad Ghose, Hugli	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—17*th December* 1884.

GENERAL.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. A. W. Rendell of his commission as Captain in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Moulvie Syed Mahomed, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, was on leave, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from the 14th ultimo to the 6th instant inclusive.

Baboo Ishan Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is transferred to Mozufferpore, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Baboo Gouri Sunker Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is transferred Noakhally and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Bhoobendro Nath Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Palamow, Lohardugga, on leave, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is posted to the Godda sub-division of that district.

Baboo Gopi Krishna Lall, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Lohardugga, and is posted to the Palamow sub-division of that district.

Lieutenant William Hackett Chase is appointed to be a Chaplain in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Mr. A. W. Rendell, resigned, with effect from the 4th ultimo.

Mr. James Francis Herbert Collet, is appointed to be a Lieutenant in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps,

vice Mr. A. R. Macdonald, resigned, with effect from the 4th ultimo.

Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, who has recently been appointed to be a Member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the sudder of the district of Burdwan.

Mr. F. W. Duke, who has recently been appointed to be a Member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Hooghly.

Baboo Shital Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Bhagulpore.

Mr. J. T. Babonau, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for two weeks, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th instant.

Mr. M. Finucane, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on furlough, is appointed to be Director of Agriculture in Bengal.

Mr. D. Sunder, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is transferred to Julpigoree, and is appointed to have charge of the Buxa sub-division of that district.

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxa, Julpigoree, is transferred to Bogra, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Baboo Probodh Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gyebanda, Rungpore, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Chittagong.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is transferred to Rungpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Gyebanda sub-division of that district.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed furlough for ten days, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.in extension of that granted to him under the order of the 23rd February 1884.

Mr. A. W. Paul, C.S, is appointed to be Secretary to the Central Examination Committee, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire.

POLICE.—Mr. C. S. Murray, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rungpore, is allowed leave for one month, under rule 2, section 138, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th instant.

Mr. M. F. Beamish is allowed leave for six weeks, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. H. N. Harris of his appointment as Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Purneah.

Mr. C. Raban, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act until further orders as District Superintendent of Police, Bankoora.

This cancels the order of the 1st ultimo, appointing Baboo Mohendro Nath Hazra te act as District Superintendent of Police, Bankoora.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Hazra, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bogra, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Khoolna, until relieved by Mr. C. A. Fisher.

REGISTRATION.—Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Inspector-General of Registration, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

EDUCATION.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the District School Committee of Sarun :—

Baboo Sri Krishna Chatterjee, Head Master, Zillah School, *vice* Baboo Siva Das Bhattacherjee.

Pundit Sheo Narayan Tribedi, Deputy Inspector of Schools, *vice* Baboo Ram Prokash Lall.

OPIUM.—Mr. A. B. Kennedy, an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent attached to the Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for two months with effect from the 10th instant.

Mr. H. Monro, Probationary Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, acted as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Fattehgarh during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. S. Cooper.

FOREST.—Mr. E. Fuchs, Assistant Conservator of Forests, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for four months.

MEDICAL.—Brigade Surgeon C. J. J. Jackson, Civil Surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, was employed on duty from the 18th August to the 18th November 1884. This cancels the order of the 12th August last, granting him privilege leave.

Assistant Surgeon Guru Nath Sen was in medical charge of the Kishoregunge sub-division and Hybutnagore dispensary in Mymensingh from the 29th September to the 11th November 1884.

Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chunder Mookerjee held charge of the Sara Hospital, Northern Bengal State Railway, from the 10th to the 21st October 1884.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Baboo Shashikumar Dutta, Special Deputy Collector on Butwara work, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. F. W. Duke, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Shital Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nowada, Gya, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code Criminal Procedure.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Baboo Deno Nath Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Baboo Nilmadhub Banerjee, Munsif of Durbhunga, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Kali Prasanna Mookerjee, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Advertisements.

THE ANNUAL

GRAND FANCY FAIR

In aid of Public Charities.

Organised by the Society St. de Vincent Paul.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

WILL BE HELD BY THE

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

On the 1st & 2nd January, 1885.

By kind permission of the Commandant and officers, the Band of the Royal Warwickshire will pay at the Gardens.

Merry-go-rounds, Shooting-Gallery, Boat-Swings, Christy Minstrels, and other amusements.

Refreshments by Messrs. Broad and McKinnell ; for native gentlemen by Brahmins.

Seats will be provided in various parts of the Gardens for visitors.

Applications for stalls for public charities only should be addressed by letter to MR. M. A. MENDES, Loudon's Buildings.

ADMISSION.—One rupee for adults ; 8 ans. for children and for Soldiers in uniform and their families.

HEM CHANDRA ROY & CO.,

Cabinet Dealers and Contractors, 11, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. English-made Furniture of the latest designs always in stock. Terms Moderate.

CALCUTTA SHAWL-WASHING AND REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT.

Cashmere shawls and Turbans—B. N. MUKERJEE, 45, Chasadhopara Street.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons, Pharmaceutical and Operative Chemists,

54, SOVA BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

ELEXIR GREY.

IT is the only medicine for intractable cases of Dyspepsia. It completely allays like a charm, all the symptoms, pains, gastric Meteorism, eructations and vomiting. Cash Rs. 4-8.

DR. JENNER'S PHOSPHORUS & CHARCOAL.

FOR Nervous debility, Stomach Liver, Skin, Chest and all other wasting diseases. Cash Rs. 2-8.

EDGAR'S CROUP LOTION.

AN inestimable external application for that dangerous and suffocating disease, also a highly esteemed remedy for sore throat and hoarseness. Cash Rs. 2-4.

THE "BOOMPTON COUGH SPECIFIC."

A CERTAIN cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and loss of voice. Cash As. 14.

CROSSBY'S COUGH ELEXIR.

A SAFE, speedy and efficacious cure for Coughs, Colds, irritatation of the throat and difficulty of breathing. Cash Rs. 1-4.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE only remedy for Acidity of the Stomach to which thousands of Natives are subject to.

THE price is only 8 annas for small and 10 annas for large bottles.

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

At an Extraordinary Meeting of Proprietors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association held at their office on Friday the 19th December 1884, at noon, *present* Mr. David Cowie, Mr. I. A. Crawford by his Attorney Mr. David Cowie, Mr. W. I. M. McCaw, Mr. A. B. Sutherland, Maj r A. P. Orr by his Attorney Mr. A. B. Sutherland, Mr. G. H Kiernander, Mr. M. Kiernander and Miss M. E. Kiernander by their proxy Mr. G. H. Kiernander. The Hon'ble Doorgachurn Law, Babu Sham Churn Law, Babu Joygobind Law, Babu Tariney Churn Bhose, Babu Muddun Mohun Bysack, Babu Siddee Gopal Dutt, Babu Bejoy Kisken Ghose, Babu Rajender Nath Sen, Babu Toolsey Dass Seal, and the following—Babu Callachand Mookerjea, Babu Hurronath Banerjee, Babu Volanath Bose, Babu Mohendra Nath Bose, Babu Joygopal Dutt, Babu Bissumbhur Dutt, Babu Cally Coomar Lahery, Babu Bhuggobutty Churn Mitter, Babu Brojonath Dutt, Babu Mohendra Lal Chunder, Babu Obhoy Churn Sen, and Babu Madaban Doss Dwarka Dass by their proxy Babu Toolsey Das Seal.

MR. DAVID COWIE *in the Chair.*

The Chairman having read the advertisement dated the 6th December under which the Meeting had been convened it was

Proposed by—Mr. David Cowie,

Seconded by—Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law, and carried.

That with reference to Messrs Sanderson and Co's legal opinion of the 8th instant no steps be taken in the matter of dealing with the unclaimed dividends of the Association.

DAVID COWIE, *Chairman.*

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association adjourned from the 28th November 1884 held at their office on Friday the 19th of December 1884, *present* Mr. David Cowie, Mr. I. A Crawford by his Attorney Mr. David Cowie, Mr. W. I. M. McCaw, Mr. A. B. Sutherland, Major A. P. Orr by his Attorney Mr. A. B. Sutherland, Mr. G. H. Kiernander, Mrs. M. Kiernander, Miss M.G. Kiernander by their proxy Mr. G. H. Kiernander. The Hon. Doorga Churn Law, Babu Sham Churn Law, Babu Joygobind Law, Babu Tariney Churn Bhose, Babu Muddun Mohun Bysack, Babu Siddee Gopal Dutt, Babu Bejoykishen Ghose, Babu Rajender Nath Sen, Babu Toolsey Das Seal, and the following Babu Callachand Mookerjea, Babu Hurronath Banerjea, Babu Volanath Bose, Babu Mohendra Nath Bose, Babu Joygopal Dutt, Babu Bissumbhur Dutt, Babu Cally Coomar Lahery, Babu Bhuggobutty Churn Mitter, Babu Brojonath Dutt, Babu Mohendro Lal Chunder, Babu Obhoy Churn Sen, Babu Modoban Dass, Dwarka Dass by their proxy Babu Toolsey Dass Seal.

MR. DAVID COWIE *in the Chair.*

The Chairman having read the advertisement dated 28th November 1884, under which the meeting had been convened it was

Proposed by—Mr. A. B. Sutherland.

Seconded by—Mr. W. I. M. McCaw.

That in consideration of his long and faithful services the Directors be and are hereby empowered to give Mr. H. W. I. Wood the retiring Secretary an immediate payment of Rs. 5,000 as a Bonus and on behalf of the Association to enter into a covenant with him for the object of securing to him for the terms of his natural life an annual pension of £125 together with a moiety of £85 the premium on his life policy.

Amendment *Proposed by*—Mr. G. H. Kiernander.

Seconded by—Babu Toolsey Dass Seal, and carried :

That in lieu of a Bonus of Rs. 5,000 and the annual payment of £167, 10s. a pension of Rs. 250 per month in terms of the substantive proposition be given to the retiring Secretary so long as the Association exists.

CALCUTTA, 19th Decem. 1884, } DAVID COWIE, *Chairman.*

VALUABLE BOOKS OFFERED CHEAP FOR CASH.

Bengal Law Reports, five sets Rs. 200, Vols. 7 and 8, each Rs. 13. Full Bench Rulings Rs. 18.

Mayne's Hindu Law, Rs. 18 and Penal Code Rs. 13.

Revenue Police and Judicial Journal in 5 Vols, each Rs. 3.

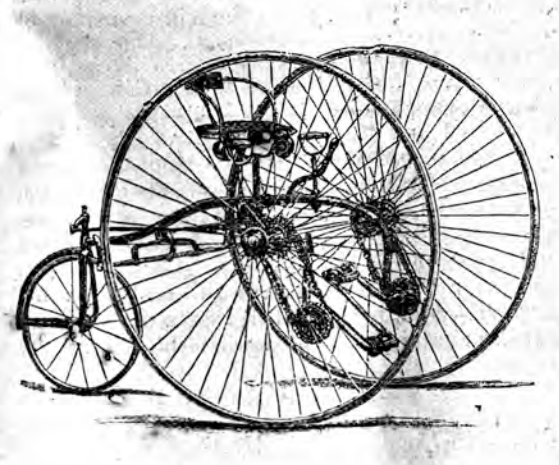
Asiatic Researches in the best of preservation, Vols. 13, 15, each Rs. 10.

Sanskrit Mahabharat As. Soc. of Beng. in 4 Vols Rs. 100. The same oblong, Bombay Rs. 80.

Bosepara Lane, Calcutta, KEDAR NATH BANERJI.

BYCYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

ANOTHER INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.



BY RUDGE AND THE COVENTRY MACHINISTS' COMPANY

ALSO TRICICLES FOR JUVENILES.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

NOTICE OF WARNING.

The Public are hereby warned that Mr. Thomas Russell now advertising the Prospectus of a Trading Company intended to be formed in Kashmir has no building of any kind within the territories of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir which he or any person on his behalf can sell. The first paragraph of the Prospectus published by the said Mr. Thomas Russell saying "that the Company is being formed to purchase from Mr. Thomas Russell the stock, plant, buildings and the good-will of the Kashmir Co-operative Society and Banking Agency, together with the Kashmir Club, now being erected," is certainly intended to mislead the public if it is meant that the said Mr. Thomas Russell owns any building within the territories of His Highness. Intending subscribers are therefore warned to satisfy themselves of the truth of the facts stated in the Prospectus.

SHAIK WAHABUDDIN,
In the Service of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir.

WANTED.

Immediately a man for the management of Maharaj Kumar Ramessur Singh Bahadur's Estate at Bushnor in District Durbhanga on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 differring to Rs. 150 according to the qualifications of candidate. A thorough knowledge of English, Surveying and Behar Zemindari affairs absolutely necessary. Preference to be given to a Behari. Application with copies of testimonials to be received up to 25th December 1884.

DURBHANGAH, The 10th December, 1884. } JAGDIO SAHAI, Dewan to Maharaj Kumar RAMESSUR SINGH, Bahadur, C.S., Durbhanga.

NOTICE.

HINDU WIDOW-MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION.

(NALDANGA, JESSORE.)

PRESIDENT—Raja Promotho Bhushan Dev Raya Bahadoor.

VICE-PRESIDENTS— { Raja Mathuresh Chunder Dev Raya, and Babu Sowris Chunder Dev Roy.

PREACHER—Babu Rajendra Nath Dutt.

SECRETARY—Babu Bissessur Banerjee.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARNTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, & in Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

HARTS

ROYAL HORSE REPOSITORY,

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The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and out-offices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever;—

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Age.	30	35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

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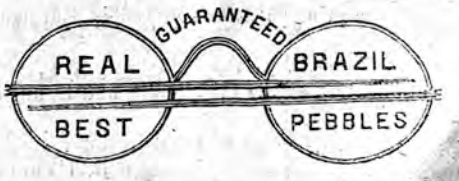

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver " " "	"	10 0 0
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Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

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NOTICE.

Subject to the sanction of the Government of India the Section of the Dhaka and Mymensingh State Railway, between Dhaka and Naraingunge will be opened for passenger Traffic on or about 1st January 1885.

Dhaka, 11. 12. 1884.

W. T. ENGLEDUE
MAJOR R. E.
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AMENDED ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

A large commodious boat named the "Noorjehan" being the property of the Dighapatiya Estate under the management of the Court of Wards. The boat is 96 long and 19 broad. Its original cost was Rs. 32,000. It was constructed of Nepal sal and teak wood and provided with two masts. It has one entrance room, one big drawing room, one bed room and two bath rooms, besides the deck. All the cabins are provided with venetian and glass doors and windows and admirably suited to serve as a yacht in tow of a steamer.

Intending purchasers may apply for further particulars to the undersigned. The boat is on view at Chitpur, Calcutta, in front of Messrs. Rali Brothers' Jute Mill.

Any offer made considering the present condition of the Boat will receive due condsideration from,

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That commodious three-storied family dwelling-house Nos. 45 and 46, Kansaripara Road, Bhowanipore.

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In various sizes to crush from 250lbs to 400 lbs. per hour when worked by a single bullock.

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KHETTER MOHAN BYSACK AND SONS,
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		Rs.	A.	P.	
Concave and Convex Brazillian Pebble spectacle in steel frame at ...		6	0	0	Per pair.
Do.	Do. in silver frame at...	8	0	0	„ „
Do.	Do. in gold frame at ...	25	0	0	„ „
Eye preserver of 4 neutral tint lenses in steel	...	6	0	0	„ „
Ditto	wire gauze velvet bound ...	6	0	0	„ „
Cataract Spectacles	... ...	10	0	0	„ „

Best cases leather and metal 8 to 2.

[Moffusil orders are attended when stating age, health and whether spectacles ever used &c. sent by Value Payable Post. Repairs neatly executed.

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Vertical and Horizontal in various sizes to crush from 250 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by one small Bullock, up to the largest size Horizontal Mill which will crush 800 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by a pair of strong Bullocks.

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Cantwell's Patent Riverside single valve perfectly Airtight Sanitary Carts.

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Subscribed Capital	... ...	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	£500,000

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Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund	... ...	£3,112,590
Annuity Fund	... ...	£3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

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All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

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